Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1862. NUMBER 127.

NO LETTERS TO-DAY.

BY THOS. C. MORRISON, CAPT. CO. A, 12TH REG'T INDIANA VOLS.

No letters to-day!
From home and the fireside I'm left behind for the heated field,
With my neighbors' gallant sons.

No letters to-day!
O! what can this silence mean?
It pains my heart, and sickly fears
Spring up from the dread unseen.

No letters to-day!
[Written from the Rpe of those,
Who vowed they'd die with a nameless fear
Unfelt when before our foes.

No letters to-day!
Have all of us lost our friends?
It cannot be; for God-sake write—
Write often, and make amends.

Soldiers love their friends—
Better than ever before—
And they long to hear from home, dear home,
And the hallowed scenes of yore.

Send letters every day!
They are worth their weight in gold;
They keep our hearts and our precious souls
From ever growing cold.

We can't write when we would,
In the open air—nor yet
In a tent, when the rain comes down,
With everything soaking wet.

Guard duty and drill,
On the march, or at grand reviews,
And the lonesomeness of picket guard,
Brings a wond'rous thirst for news.

Send letters every day!
They are worth their weight in gold;
They keep our hearts and our precious souls
From ever growing cold.

Latter-Day Ships and Guns.

It is a question of very considerable importance whether our naval and ordnance officers are in advance of those of other nations, in their preparation of "invulnerable" ships and "irresistible" guns. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article suggested by the successful trial trip of the Passaic, and test of her great gun, on Saturday last, says:

All statements agree in representing the entire success of the experiments on Saturday, on board the Monitor Passaic, when the 15-inch gun was discharged within the turret of the vessel without producing any alarming concussion, and that it worked with comparative ease.

It is now in the power of a vessel constructed on the Monitor principle, with two 15-inch guns, to throw two balls, each weighing 450 pounds, against a target, in such directions that both balls shall strike very near the same spot. No armor has yet been constructed which can withstand the force of such an impact; hence, no iron clad vessel of any nation could live when brought in contact with this powerful armament. For a time, then, the American ships must remain superior to that of every other nation.

The Whitworth and Armstrong guns can not be fired from within a turret, without the aid of a large number of men—more than would be safe. A fifteen inch gun can be worked by four men with ease. Now that the great theory is demonstrated, the navy department will at once, it is probable, use all dispatch in preparing for service the fleet of Monitors now building, reporting to it, as responsible to it alone for their management with the central office, in turn, is responsible to the Post Office Department for the entire receipts and distributions of mail matter within the limits of the city of Detroit.

Boston Papers.

In Boston dailies have increased their prices from two to three cents per copy. The former price for the *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Bee* was twelve cents a week delivered at orders. Hereafter the price will be fifteen cents per week. The penny *Herald* and *Post* stay at five cents per week to twelve cents. The new rates take effect December 1.

Of Hoosick-brained ex-auctioneer, whose fame in Chicago was made without consulting the minor points of finance quite a number of citizens directly interested, is out in a pamphlet appeal to Napoleon III, which [illegible] of Tootsee closes as follows:

[illegible] all-powerful aid of the Empire of [illegible] the direction of its present views, to [illegible] a movement resulting in arbitrary [illegible] between the two belligerents.

W. W. CORNELL, Jr.,
Of Dakotah Territory, U. S. of America.

Here's the secret of the whole matter. It is [illegible] possible that Jewett is at the bottom [illegible] his nefatory scheme of the French [illegible]? Doubtless Jewett thinks so [illegible].

[illegible] preparations are being made to bring [illegible] a general bankrupt bill at our early [illegible] session. It believed that the [illegible] will recommend this measure in his [illegible] message. There will be needed only [illegible] in proper efforts to secure its passage.

The Banks Expedition.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* from New York under date of Nov. 24:

Banks is at work night and day. He is [illegible] at work as late as 3 o'clock in the morning, and no one gets up so early as Gen. Banks. He has a right to be industrious. But such incessant toil wears upon [illegible] is already prematurely gray, and [illegible] to Boston. You can trust no one here [illegible] matter of time, and when one has [illegible] as Gen. Banks has, he not only [illegible] but must watch, lest [illegible] that the thing is done. I saw the [illegible] this morning. He told me he was [illegible] to do it, to the card with us, and a [illegible] has quite a task to stir up those [illegible].

[illegible] shot an officer from Burnside's [illegible] a 91-lb 13 Gen. McClellan, and left [illegible] seat of war.

Total Value of Revenue Stamps Sold.

The following table shows the number and [illegible] of stamps sold during the week [illegible] Nov. 22, by the Commissioner of In[illegible]:

[illegible]	2,150,000	$91,995
[illegible]	1,500,000	16,500
[illegible] Card	93,000	5,651
[illegible]	253,000	15,960
[illegible]	3,423,000	68,040
[illegible]	3,750,000	37,500
[illegible]	275,000	17,540
[illegible]	550,000	21,500
[illegible]	1,100,000	11,000
[illegible]	51,000	5,100
[illegible]	216,000	21,600
[illegible]	310,000	31,000
[illegible]	979,500	24,488
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	104,000	21,500
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	469,960	117,490
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	267,700	13,385
[illegible]	84,000	21,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	344,500	17,225
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	370,825	9,319
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	25,000
[illegible]	970,000	273,000
[illegible]	1,000,000	250,000
[illegible]	1,000	10
[illegible]	38,361,625	$1,317,173

[illegible] Stamps are issued for the sale [illegible] and might with propriety [illegible] Stamps.

Slaughter.

[illegible] of the 20th Georgia regiment [illegible] Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* as [illegible] battle of Sharpsburg, in which [illegible] a reporter on the rebel side was [illegible] slaughter was [illegible] regiment and brigade, [illegible] Dunbar, Nov. 16.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 27.

Up—Prop. Raptor. Schr. Mitchell.

Down—Props. Empire State, Globe, Plymouth. Bark Evergreen, Vaughan. Schrs. Bassom. Schrs. Sweepstake, Yankee Blade, Bancock, Collingwood, Rainbow, Alice, Smith, Montcalm, Baker, Mich.

Dunbar, Nov. 28.

Up.—None.

Down—Prop. Winnes, Kenosha. Barks Sherman, Shepard, Gladiator, Wm. Adams, Twilight, Brig Montezuma, Ferguson, Shepard. Schrs. Kinsman, Rainbow, Lyon, Cox, Hi Bates, Grapeshot, Chamberlain, Sweet, Annettas, Sunbury, Surprise, Hunter, Brown, Gideon, Cleo, Stella, Chamberlain, Grant, Sanderson, Ferguson, Pilgrim, Brown Mate; Steamer, Wenona.

The hefty commerce is subject to Rules [illegible].

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

Vessels Arrived at Buffalo Nov. 27.

Schr M—Prop. Hunter; Sloop Wm. T. P. Bailey.

[illegible] Nov. 25, 1862.

[illegible] Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1862.

[illegible] NEWS.

From present appearances there will be [illegible] during the existing embers of [illegible] and [illegible] will certainly open [illegible] the ashes of the taple or [illegible] The bombardment of heavy [illegible] has ceased, if indeed it has not [illegible] question in Virginia which [illegible] of Richmond was [illegible] to be a decisive affair. Gen. Burn[illegible] is still eager for the fray," [illegible] Gen. Grant's army in motion, [illegible] to move on [illegible] Washington, in consulta[illegible] with the Administration, and has [illegible] to splice for the fray.

[

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

Our Washington correspondent, who is unusually well informed, does not draw the happiest omens from the situation of our army on the Rappahannock. But as his letter is days older than our latest advices by telegraph, we may reasonably hope that something has occurred since he wrote to make our affairs in that quarter look a little less gloomy.

In one thing the country has probably been in error—in the expectation that no fight would be offered by the enemy until our advance guard should assail the intrenchments at Richmond. The rebel leaders seem about to defeat that hope, and, by fortifying the right bank of the Rappahannock, harrass and delay the march of our army until the falling rain and deepening mud make a further advance impossible. We trust in the reawakened energy and quickened hope of our officers and men to baffle that design. But we cannot conceal from our readers the fact that the season of active operations is fearfully short, and that a victory with its glorious consequences, or winter quarters and the incident disease, death and demoralization, cannot be many days removed.

THE NATIONAL TAX-LAW.

Papers of the kidney of the Chicago *Times* never lose an opportunity to indulge in a fling at the Excise Tax levied by the Federal Government for war purposes. The errors and mistakes in the tax-bill, and the inequality with which the burdens imposed thereby fall upon different branches of industry and upon different kinds of property, furnish them with material for complaint that, as the farmer turns over his manure heap to expose it to the sun and air, they have already tossed up full a dozen times. While we have no charity for the partisan objects which the conductors of all such journals have in view, we have no justification for the many absurdities of the tax law; and we trust that, as early as possible in the coming session of Congress, it will be defamended by the light of common sense and the brief experience that the country has had of its working.

Probably no man now in Congress ever had any share, before the present law, in framing a tax-bill for national purposes; and in spite of our census and other statistical tables, we doubt if half a dozen members had any just or comprehensive idea of the immense resources of the people, upon which the levy was to be placed. The product of such ignorance and inexperience was of course a crop of blunders for which the legislators are to be forgiven only upon the condition that they make haste to amend and correct what has been done amiss.

Of one thing the country is already assured—that the amount of money which will be raised by the operation of the law as it now stands, will far exceed the largest figure that the friends of the bill dared to name. It will literally be enormous if the act is rigidly enforced. Then, as it is not the object of the legislators to pay the current expenses of the war, a reduction of rates and the enlargement of the list of articles exempted, follow as a matter of course. It is evident, also, that the number of articles upon which a tax is laid is excessive; and that the principle which determined the making of the list so comprehensive is, whatever it may be in theory, false in practice, and that at least a thousand things named or indicated must be released from impost. It is evident also that in some cases the rate per cent. is too high, and that in others it may be considerably increased without detriment to the public weal. Articles of prime necessity—leather, salt, iron and the like—particularly these in which foreign dealers can compete with our own—should be as nearly free from impost as the wants of the Treasury will admit; which upon articles of luxury—gold watches, carriages, pianos, whisky, domestic wine, ale, beer, mahogany and rosewood furniture, domestic cigars, jewelry, &c.—the levy might be profitably increased. These, and a hundred other items of minor consequence should meet with quick attention; as we have no doubt they will.

In the meantime we exhort all tax-payers, where the burden bears unequally or is excessive, to patience. We have no doubt that the framers of the law acted faithfully and honestly according to the light they had, and that they will listen patiently and decide fairly upon all complaints that the attempt to execute the law has called forth. Of one thing they may be assured—that taxation—heavy taxation—of some sort is an inevitable necessity; and that, long before the war closes, the promptness and cheerfulness with which men pay what the exigency of the national situation demands, will be the guage by which their loyalty to the government may be measured. We are not sure that they are not so now. But until mistakes are corrected and the law is perfected, we may not rashly charge him who complains, with treason; because we know not whether his complaint is the result of opposition to taxation in any form, or to the blunders, some of which we have considered, by which the tax law is disfigured.

CONFISCATION.

The proclamation, or order, of the President of the United States recently issued, directing the Attorney General to proceed with the execution of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the confiscation act, and ordering all officers in the military service, when called upon, to render assistance to the civil authorities in that behalf, is most opportune. While loyal citizens are being taxed in every department of business to carry on the war against armed rebels, millions of dollars worth of rebel property, forfeited by law to the public treasury, lies within our grasp untouched. There is not a State, and hardly a city in the North, which does not contain property, real or personal, belonging to those who are either in arms against the Government, or are rendering aid and comfort to the rebellion by all means in their power. Hitherto nothing has been done to secure to the treasury the large revenue derivable from this source, for the reason that there have been no specific instructions issued from Washington for carrying the law into effect—the law itself presenting no instruments to marshals, district attorneys, or private individuals, to invest, gain and report the existence of such rebel property. Meanwhile, the accomplishment of the act of the rebel government has had its full scope, sweeping into the Richmond treasury every dollar of the property of loyal citizens which could be discovered. Every newspaper in the South has teemed with advertisements of sequestered property for a twelvemonth.

The seventh section of the confiscation act prescribes the general principles and plan for the seizure and sale of the property forfeited by the rebellious acts of the owner. It is as follows:

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the confiscation and sale of any or such property as may be made liable to confiscation by the provisions of this act, the attorney for the district in which the property may be found, or to which it may be brought, or in the District of Columbia, or any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or to which it may be brought, may file a petition of information in the nature of a proceeding in rem, stating briefly the property, and the place where it is supposed to be, and the names of the owners or claimants thereof, if known, and praying the seizure and condemnation thereof; and the district court shall cause the property described in the petition to be seized, if not already in custody, and shall cause notice to be given to the owners of or claimants to the property to appear and show cause why the same should not be condemned and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes of this act."

Stated briefly, the section provides that the entire property be brought against the property of the rebel without regard to the ownership of his person, and the property condemned and sold summarily, and the proceeds put into the public treasury.

The value of the property forfeited, the recent action of Gen. Butler in Louisiana, and the new system of cotton brokerage inaugurated by Gen. Grant, promise the realization of enormous sums of money to the government, reducing by so much the burden falling upon loyal citizens, and taking from the rebels a large portion of the means which would otherwise be employed in prosecuting their impious war. The law operates equally against those in the North who are lending aid to Jeff Davis as against those in the South who are fighting under his banners, and it will fall with unsparing severity upon every traitor in the land. It will dry up the springs of rebellion in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana with a rapidity which nothing else could effect, and will render it unnecessary hereafter to maintain standing armies in districts which have once been brought within Federal jurisdiction. Let Attorney General Bates give the act its proper enforcement and we shall soon witness a happier order of things in every portion of the country within our military lines.

THE INDEPENDENT BLOCKHEAD.

The absurd recommendation of the New York *Independent*, that a new crop of the legal tender notes of the Government should be issued to supply a want of currency, clinches the charge of unreliability which has been many times urged against the financial and commercial articles of that able and impartial journal. And the reason which it sets forth for the advocacy of a policy so false and ruinous, betrays its blank ignorance of the principles upon which all successful experiments in finance must rest. That reason is a want of money for the demands of business. Did the financial editor of the *Independent* never hear that this "scarcity of money" is the invariable and necessary accompaniment, paradoxical as it may seem, of the unnatural excitement which a plethora of currency creates; and that, to satisfy the public appetite for money when the rage for speculation is high, and prices of all commodities are rising, is just as much an impossibility as to lull a storm by casting, Chinese fashion, bits of paper to the wind. We tell the *Independent*, gratuitously, what it will by and by learn at great cost, that the "business" which it would supply with new promises-to-pay, whether made by the Government or by the banks, is speculation, the era of which is so marked that nobody can mistake it; and that the remedy is not in stimulants which created the disease, but in depletion which will withdraw from the circulation the excess of paper that the necessities of the government have injected into it. And we tell it, further, that the danger ahead is not that there will not be currency enough, but that, *nolens volens*, the government will be obliged to so inflate the volume of paper money afloat, that the returns of commercial and financial affairs to their normal condition can be accomplished, only through bankruptcy and ruin.

The Wrothings of a Traitor.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord a few days since and produced some characteristic developments. We find the following speech, by a recent inmate of Fort Warren, reported in the Boston *Journal*:

Dr. Batcheider ascended the platform, and spoke for a few minutes in a very excited manner. He announced himself a rebel. He was locked up for forty days in a jail he had never seen the inside of before, because he was in favor of the Constitution as it was—white people and not for niggers. Slavery was right. It could not be proved that slavery was a sin. Any one could acquire this position. The forearms of negroes were four inches longer than a white man's. They never sprung from Adam. The doctor gave several other of the pro-slavery physiological theories, and said, "God never made an animal, except a skunk, that smelt half so bad."

When the customary resolutions were offered, the Tory Doctor was again brought to the front by a resolution which "remembered with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field," and tendered sympathy to "the friends of those who have fallen in defense of the Constitution and the Union." The Dr. B. moved to strike out "Constitution," for he declared that "he did not believe that our soldiers had been fighting for the Constitution, but for their thirteen dollars a month." And this foul blot upon the noble men who have left home and friends to fight the battles of their country, was not rebuked by the convention. Instead of being indignantly hustled out of the hall, he was gently remonstrated with by one speaker for imperiling the success of the party.

Boston Papers.

The price of the Boston newspapers is to be raised. The *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Transcript* will sell their papers by wholesale at $2.25 per hundred; single copies, three cents. The *Herald*, which has been a penny paper, will be sold for two cents. The *Herald* is informed that the *Post*, *Advertiser* and *Courier* will be sold at three cents, but will be reduced in size. These changes take place next Monday. They are rendered absolutely necessary by the present prices of the materials employed. Printing paper in that locality costs about twice as much to-day as it did a few weeks ago.

The President's Message.

The Washington telegraphic correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says that the President's Message will probably be transmitted to the press by telegraph. No copies will be sent out in advance. The message, it is understood, will be delivered on the first day of the session. The object of this course is understood to be the prevention of a premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence.

The Peril of Starvation in the Rebel Army.

A statistical correspondent of the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, puts forth a series of startling calculations, going to show that the Southern army and the Southern people are alike in peril of starvation. He declares that if the whisky distilleries that are springing up everywhere are not prohibited, the rebel army will have to be disbanded for want of provisions in less than eight months. It requires 56,500,000 bushels of grain and 183,500,000 pounds of bacon to supply the army alone for one year. Besides this, there is a population of about eight millions to sustain. In addition to the danger of starvation arising from a multiplication of distilleries, the writer says the negroes will be led into dissipation and consequent insurrection.

A Great Change of Heart.

The Roxbury (Mass.) *Journal* learns on excellent authority that the Rev. Dr. N. Adams of Boston (author of "A South Side View,") voted the Republican ticket at the late election, and declared publicly that he considered and meant it as a vote for Charles Sumner. This is a change, indeed. Dr. Adams, heretofore, has been counted one of the most intransigente pro-slavery men in the North.

Total Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon early on Sunday night, December 6, throughout the United States. At 11:55 p. m. the moon, however, will be frequently visible, and in color resembling a copper disc. At the eclipse here occurs at about midnight, the moon will be high, and at Cuba near the zenith. It will take place as follows at Chicago: Begins at 11:55 p. m., and ends at 2:41 a. m. This is the last eclipse that will be visible in this country for several years.

The Number of Rebel Conscripts.

The Newbern *Progress* says that the rebels raised only about 60,000 by the last conscription, and that more than three-fourths of that number were declared by the surgeons to be unfit for duty. So that the conscription, vigorous and relentless as it was, carrying fire and desolation wherever it went, furnished less than 10,000 effective soldiers.

Murdering Union Men.

We learn from the Nashville *Union* of November 15th, that the information that four Union citizens were murdered at Snow's Hill in South county, Tennessee, by rebel guerillas. A day of reckoning will certainly come.

Terrible Murder.

Wm. McFall, a farmer, residing near Lacon, in this State, was shot and instantly killed while asleep in his bed, on Friday night of last week. The wife of the murdered man has been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the foul deed.

NEW SCHEME.—It is announced that four of the seven territories will make application for admission into the Union at Senate at the next session of Congress. The territories are to be admitted to 3 as slaves; probably Utah, Dakotah, Nevada and Arizona.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Late Rebel Cavalry Raid.

THE REBEL FORCE NOW AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Campaign Southward About to Commence.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD, LEFT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Nov. 20, 1862.

The news to-night is uncommonly meagre, except in relation to army movements, of which mention is unquestionably improper. An important movement will speedily be made, of which I shall take care to give you the earliest intelligence, when the proper time arrives.

The cavalry raid *a la* Stuart, of which I telegraphed you brief particulars last night, is of but little importance, except as showing to what lengths rebel audacity can be carried. From the best information in my possession, I am inclined to think that to Roddis' cavalry was committed this enterprise. It seems that this force was stationed the other side of the Tennessee, from whence they crossed the river at Eastport, and traveling along the bank until they reached Hamburg, struck across the country to the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Henderson. Here they destroyed the telegraph and ripped up the railroad track, burned the depot buildings, set fire to cotton, captured the telegraph operator and played the old Nick generally. From Henderson they marched to Pulaon, and committed similar depredations, but finding the important points on the road too strongly guarded, they wisely concluded to "get out of that" and seek a more congenial climate. Accordingly, after having delayed the railroad trains for twenty-four hours, and cut us off from telegraphic communication with Corinth for the same length of time, they departed westwardly for the Mississippi Central railroad, which they struck between Meadon and Bolivar. The only damage they done here was to cut the telegraph wire and tear down a few poles. It is not known whether the pursuing cavalry of guard added haste to their movements, but the inference is natural. From here they marched in a southwesterly direction, since when I have heard nothing of them. They will probably be heard from to-morrow on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, west of Moscow. From thence they will probably make a bee line for the Tallahatchie and join their *confreres*.

This cavalry raid of the rebels is thought to indicate important movements. It is not improbable that they desire to attract our attention by these bold cavalry dashes to cover their retreat to a point considerably south of Tallahatchie, possibly Grenada, although some have thought that Vicksburg is the point indicated. Yesterday a "reliable contraband" came in with the latter report, and for a time I believe it was contemplated to send Col. Lee with his cavalry division and a few pieces of artillery to feel of the enemy and discover if possible his intentions. If this project was at first entertained, it was speedily abandoned, and hence I judge the report lacked corroboration.

One of our scouts returned from Holly Springs this morning, but brings nothing new or important. The enemy are not there in any force. He counted thirty pickets, all told, in town—not a very formidable force, truly.

In the coming Federal movement, Col. Lee will probably have the advance, and will doubtless have small account to settle with the citizens and others who were concerned in hanging the poor negro who gave us valuable information during our recent occupation of Holly Springs.

I notice that you characterize the recent abandonment of Holly Springs as "a retrograde movement not easily explained." I imagined that expedition was never intended as an advance movement—simply a reconnoissance in force, the object being not so much the occupation of Holly Springs as to discover the enemy's position and his intentions. In any point of view, it was eminently successful, and just what was intended was accomplished. The same scouts who reports that yesterday's small force was not exceeding a hundred, came from Holly Springs to Lamar, this side of Hudsonville, and laid violent hands upon a trestle work sixty feet long which crosses a ravine near that place. This of course will stop our progress South until it be repaired. A provision depot will probably be established at Lamar, and from thence wagon trains will run South to the headquarters of the army until all the culverts and bridges between here and Holly Springs are reconstructed.

The military commission which has been sitting at Gen. Hamilton's headquarters for several days, for the trial of cotton thieves, is still in full blast, and will doubtless arrive at some conclusion within a day or two. I forbear to speak of the affair at length until the sentence of the court is known.

There are also court-martials in progress in this wing of the army for the trial of various officers charged with violations of regulations and disobedience or orders. One of these is under the presidency of Brig. Gen. McArthur of your city.

One of the prisoners captured by Col. Lee, the other day, informed me that the Confederate Government was about to adopt a different line of policy towards cotton-buyers, and to discontinue the practice of burning cotton till latterly so much in vogue.

He also said his own Lieutenant had resigned his commission, and was buying all he could lay his hands upon, in anticipation of Federal occupation. He was confident the war would be ended and a peace concluded on terms honorable to both Governments within the next sixty days. In his anticipations of peace, I confess I do not join. Peace to be durable, must be conquered, and this entire country forced to yield to the supremacy of the Government. It will be a bitter pill for the instigators of this rebellion to swallow, no matter how much gilded or sugar-coated, but the dose is inevitable.

The preliminary movements of the campaign are now almost completed, the blow will be soon struck, and this portion of the bogus Confederacy will speedily be conquered. That the day may hasten is the prayer of loyal men everywhere.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Armies of the Rappahannock—Present Views and Future Prospects—The Press to the Furnace of Affliction Again—The Sanders Appeal Gen. Sigel.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

The President has gone to Aquia to see the two armies of the East who appear to be making a stand—Gen. Burnside's on the north side and Gen. Lee's on the south side of the Rappahannock. Our forces have all arrived at the river; and the rebels are believed to have a force at least equal to their twenty-two corps, on the hills behind Fredericksburg, and to be hurrying the rest of their troops to the same line as rapidly as possible. Their railroad is in running order to Richmond—ours will not be finished before next week. Whether theirs has capacity of transportation for the necessary supplies of so many men as are under Gen. Lee's command is not known. Ours, in the opinion of Gen. Haupt, who must have all the information touching the question in his possession, and who is regarded to be the most energetic and capable railroad man that is or ever has been in the employ of the government, cannot possibly carry more than a day and a half's rations for the army in twenty-four hours—enough to feed the men, but not enough to form a siege basis. Supplies can, however, at least after the national troops have possession of both banks, be brought in transports to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and this route has been recommended by Quartermaster General Meigs.

It is not satisfactory to know that our "Onward to Richmond" army is at a stand-still, and that the very first step of its advance toward the rebel capital from its new base is to be vigorously disputed. It is not agreeable to know that still a week must elapse before the railroad upon which it seems so greatly to depend, can be finished. Nor is it a cheerful circumstance that the invisible siege train is on its way to Aquia. Every cool breeze that blows, every frost each rain reminds us that winter is approaching, and hardship and mud will again demand the allegiance of our Generals. Let us hope that it will not be paid him this year, at least until he has supremely shall have been definitely established, after a hard fight with his majesty.

The press is undergoing a new trial. Correspondents and newspaper venders are thanks to rush Gen. Burnside's army through to ultimate characters, Secretary Stanton having suddenly resumed to himself authority to grant passes, and defining them to all who desire to procure information for the public or to disparage or disgrace the soldiers. Like all the other protean shapes in which the censorship of the press has clothed itself, this new regulation manifestly works injustice. These correspondents who went with the troops and who have been, by fortune to Fredericksburg are allowed to remain, but those who happened to be away at the time or who have since come here with letters of introduction from Governors, Senators, and other influential citizens, are ordered to go no further; probably Utah, Dakotah, Nevada and Arizona.

He see it is that several gentlemen, who hold first class positions on first class journals, and seem to resort to subterfuge, are unable to reach Aquia Creek, while the "hordes of the press," as Mr. Minister Harvey, formerly correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* and the New York *Tribune*, used to term the *Herald* men here—make their way thither by hook or crook. From those who were lucky enough to be within the lines when the blockade was established, or undignified enough to take passage as paymaster's clerks, medical assistants, or the like messengers came, armed with the proper passes from Gen. Hamside.

The slanderers of Gen. Sigel are at work again, and I am sorry to say, find willing ears in military circles here and even at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief. One story which Gen. Halleck is reported to credit was to the effect that two of Sigel's regiments—the 26th Wisconsin and 119th New York—abandoned Thoroughfare Gap in such a panic from apprehension of an enemy who was not in their vicinity that they threw away many of their guns and left behind much of their baggage. The truth is that when these two regiments were ordered to leave Gainesville, the officers at fault—the higher officers declare that they were not consulted—thinking erroneously that there was no transportation for them, left behind a box of muskets, not more than fifty in all, and a very few tents. When Gen. Sigel heard of the occurrence he was extremely indignant, and reprimanded the officers in command very sharply. But however much they were to blame, they were not, as we are assured by officers in a position to know, in a panic stricken at all; at least not till they found the telegraph wires cut down in consequence of the order of Washington which raged in official as well as unofficial quarters. Gen. Halleck is a pretty man to grumble about panic-stricken soldiers; a General who antiquated an attack of Washington from Stonewall's exhausted cavalry after they had crossed the river and started for Winchester, and who seconded by his staff officers, sent troops here under arms, and doubled the patrols, and provided buckets to extinguish the bridges in case they were fired.

Another story to the effect that some of Sigel's troops refused greenbacks as pay is equally unfounded. Not a paymaster has been near a regiment of them for more than a month.

FROM NORTHERN IOWA.

McGregor and its Trade—The Tribune and the Times—Railroad Progress, &c.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1862.

Have you ever heard of McGregor, save by now and then glancing over the list of noted arrivals? Possibly not, and yet it is the commercial centre around which Northern Iowa turns, as the universe is supposed to revolve around that ancient city called Boston. Not because McGregor is a modern Athens. The fact that it, or rather its untertified inhabitants—gave sixty-four votes for Mahony, for Lincoln, arch traitor and Tory candidate for Congress, knocks the sand from under that theory; not because it is a moral and temperate community, the aforesaid fact demolishes that theory also; but because it is the outlet, the gateway to the Mississippi and to the means of transportationEastward for a large part of the northern portion of the Hawkeye State, and of the southern portion of Minnesota. It is an incorporated city, of about 3,500 inhabitants, on the Mississippi River, 535 miles above St. Louis, and 361 miles below St. Paul. The principal business is produce buying and forwarding. Look at the figures of the trade of 1861—those for this year not being made up yet: Wheat, 1,548,660 bushels; flour, 14 419 barrels; lard, 3,320 kegs; butter, 265,940 pounds; green hides, 178,645 pounds; dry hides, 97,540 pounds; sheep pelts, 36,928 pounds. There, if you haven't heard of McGregor, your commission merchants have. As for what it buys, that will probably never be known; but it is a vast amount, by the thing, however, is well ascertained, and that is, that notwithstanding the sixty-three majority for Mahony, it takes about 200 copies of the Chicago TRIBUNE, and about 80 of the *Times*, because the Mahonyites are not generally of the reading class; because even some of them repudiate the disloyal sheet, and because the correspondents are so familiar with penitentiaries and guard houses, and because the TRIBUNE is loyal, recognizing it as a part of the Union, to universal freedom, and to the prompt dissemination of news among the people, no matter of which color or how Randolph street Tory neighbor pleads guilty, unless it be the latter, and that only by publishing extracts from Southern and English papers, and lauding to the skies Gen. McClellan by some foreign sprig of royalty, bred to fawn upon his superiors in position only, and who took good care to be absent from the grand general upon the eve of a battle, having suddenly learned that his important personage and royal highness was needed in Europe.

I learn by the *Times* of this city that the 27th Iowa gave you three rousing cheers on its way through your city. Accept them, Messrs. Editors, as the united three times three of every loyal man, woman and child in Northern Iowa, for your fearlessness in defending the cause of the Union, and pioneering the march of human progress toward freedom and freedom.

The long talked-of—our partially built railroad from this point west to Fort Atkinson, and from there westwardly, has indefinitely, seems to have assumed a tangible shape. Several prominent capitalists from your city have been here examining the project, and, it is said, will bore much truth I know not, that a loan of several hundred thousand dollars has been effected to build the road. If there is no possibility of getting the shekels through to the Mississippi, why could not Chicago capitalists do something toward building a road from Warren, on the Illinois Central, through to this point, and thus secure the trade of Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and ultimately, Dacotah? The route would be through Grant county, Wisconsin, one of the largest and best counties in the State, a great portion of the trade of which goes to Milwaukee by the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad. The inhabitants of Grant county are anxious to have a road built, and have already subscribed liberally. I do not know that the project is feasible, but it is certainly worth looking into. HAWKEYE.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

Rebels' Slaves Must be Freed.

[Correspondent of the New York Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1862.

Mr. Carey of Kentucky—the only Emancipationist in Congress from that State—had a very interesting interview with the President a day or two since. Mr. Carey informed Mr. Lincoln that while originally he did not like his emancipation proclamation, that now he did not believe it could be repealed—that even the position he had taken; that would be so universally regarded as an evidence of weakness in the government. The President informed him that he need have no fears on that score—he should *not* take back a word. He had no desire to interfere with the people of loyal States on this subject; and he would not do so; but as for rebels, let them prepare for emancipation!

Mr. Carey shows that he possesses the old-fashioned Kentucky manliness and truth. "Though this proclamation might not originally have suited me," says he, "and even it has not, in every thing, however, it would profit me you do so cowardly a thing as to retrace your steps at the dictation of Democrats and slaveholders." The President put his hand warm, but they contain the meaning and sense of those words.

In discussing the whole subject, the President gave evidence of much thought upon it; and some of his ideas were original and striking. One of them I will allude to in detail. Mr. Lincoln said that he had often thought of the narrow escape of the South from a general slave insurrection the winter after the first election of 1860. The Fremont campaign, as is well known, was followed by one attempt at insurrection in Tennessee. The slave-masters of the South charged the Republican party with exciting, through the freedom of the slaves; and not only that, but with a purpose, if Fremont was elected, to forcibly settle the slaves free. The slaves all over the South were full of discontent at the defeat of the Republicans. This discontent in some localities came near to developing into open insurrection. This fact made a deep impression upon the mind of the President, and he told Mr. Carey that the whole South understood fully now, as they have never understood before, that the Northern people are friendly to their freedom. Whether they are mistaken or not, the whole slave population of the South *expects its freedom at our hands*. These black millions are waiting patiently for their time to come, and if they are disappointed—if given them their freedom, they will take it! This was the idea of the President, and it strikes me as a very important one. It is, therefore, wise, Mr. Lincoln's motto to all the people concerned, to take the matter into our own hands, for we can control it. The slaves in their ignorance and idle fear, nor is it certainly to be the most energetic and capable railroad man that is or ever has been in the employ of the government, cannot possibly carry more than a day and a half's rations for the army in twenty-four hours—enough to feed the men, but not enough to form a siege basis. Supplies can, however, at least after the national troops have possession of both banks, be brought in transports to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and this route has been recommended by Quartermaster General Meigs.

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STATE SECRETS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

STARTLING REVELATIONS

The Seward-Seymour Plot

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Nov. 29.

The honest, earnest, loyal-minded North, which drew so deep a breath of ease when McClellan was removed, should not refuse to apprehension is too long a furlough. Dangers of greater significance and deeper root remain behind; and till they be corrected, the country will continue to plunge on, as purpose-less as a dismasted ship, with an unseen leak stoking her to the bottom. Generals cannot save the nation if its counsellors are false. A stalwart people might replace armies which imbecility had surrendered to the enemy, but no amount of heart can restore the capitulations of a false diplomacy. For once we concede to treason even so much as the opening for a sally, the fracture widens, and our only is split forever.

We must by this language to declare our fixed belief that we are even now upon the brink of ruin, and that the permanent division of this vast Republic is inevitable, unless *William H. Seward be quickly taken from the helm of the Government*. And this, on our part, is no league and idle fear; nor is it entertained solely by ourselves. Thousands of thinking men, who have watched with wonder Mr. Seward's course since he exchanged letters with the traitors of the Senate, share this opinion with us and foresee as we do, that unless some fresh hand take possession of the wheel, and put it hard down against our previous course, the Union will be soon upon the rocks.

It is Mr. Seward who is the author of the tame and wavering policy which has for the last two years characterized our treatment of the South. It was Mr. Seward who, with a blindness which denies all presumption of his statesmanship, refused to recognize the possibility of a rebellion. It was he, who on this false calculation stemmed the shameful surrenders of Buchanan; he who received the spotted traitors of the revolted States when an insulted sovereignty should have consigned them to a scaffold; and it was he, too, who held the hands of the President, while Letcher & Co. fooled us of Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, and thus bore off Virginia to the arms of the Confederates. Even then, this famous statesman did not seem to realize that war was in the wind, and by way of making sure of peace, conceived the bright notion of letting the cotton States retire, on the profound idea that the border-ring would stay; nay, that the recession would be soon be blushingly returned, and humbly entreat to be left out no longer "in the cold." He had in his prescient eye a little plan of a convention for this purpose, after the pattern of that which Seymour & Co. fought for in the late election; while as a windward anchor, in case this hope should fail, he calculated to depose the country by an agitation on the side of Canada, as an offset for the amputation on the Gulf. *This* precious scheme, originally designed to trip their heels from the throne of the Saviour of mankind, and restore the reign of hell to the earth, found in Mr. Seward a ready supporter. It is time to abandon the abolition churches. Refuse them support. It is time to speak out. The Bloody Sabbath vows must be a terror to evil. Democracy, and support a set of abolition traitors. When you find such, to your pews at Jefferson Hall. The Priest! We refer to the history of the world from the period when the abolition priest teamed with the Jacobin.

FRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO.

Interesting Unreported Correspondence.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Through a semi-official channel, we have been placed in possession of the official correspondence recently exchanged between the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the banishment in the early part of last month by the Mexican government of the French bishop, Jecker, and six other French subjects who had been suspected in active correspondence not only with the French of Mexico but with the French Government, and the nature of the intrigues which have largely influenced its action thus far in the expedition to Mexico.

Cumberland River.

[From the Nashville Union, 20th.]

Cumberland River is deplorably low. A gentleman who has been connected with the Cumberland packet business, informed us that there are but four inches of water on Harpeth Shoals. The river has not been so low since 1838. The weather has been clear and cold for some days; at present it is cloudy, with a prospect of snow instead of rain.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 1862.

FROM AUCTION,

100 PIECES

FULL BOILED

Neat Bright Colors,

CHECK SILKS,

—FOR—

SIX SHILLINGS,

Cost One Dollar to Import.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

TO EXCHANGE—A lot of A No. 1 Theory and carriage Hose to exchange for a new or second hand Buggy. Address P. O. Box 4478.

TAKEN UP—A Pig. The owner can have the same by applying to MRS. CURTIS, TOFFRON, near the corner of Halsted and Bateson streets, paying property and paying charges.

THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION desire Photographs of all members of the MERCANTILE BATTERY, and persons having copies of the same will please return them to W. H. MADDEN, No. 120 South Water street.

NOTICE—Packages and letters for the MERCANTILE BATTERY can be left with Wm. Hyde, 120 South Water street, and will be forwarded as opportunity occurs.

W. H. MADDEN,
Secretary Mercantile Association.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to hand them into the County Clerk's office on or before the first day of December next.

E. F. BILLARD, County Clerk.
Chicago, Nov. 24, 1862.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best Iron FEED MILL AND SHELLER now in use. It will shell from 200 to 300 bushels per hour, and the work they will do. The Mills can be seen at 47 and 49 CANAL STREET, CHICAGO. Wholesale, Retail and Jobbing. Also, Agent for the sale of Wood's Patent Mowing Machines, Reapers and Combined Machines. Office and Depot, No. 107 Lake street. Factory, corner of Wood, Water and Washington streets. Also, Agent for the sale of PALMER'S PATENT SCALES

CLOTHING

AT WHOLESALE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Overalls, &c., &c.

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34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

N.B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in Boston.

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500 BALMORAL SKIRTS!

Of every style, of both

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Just received at

STRYKER & CO'S,

141 LAKE STREET.

BONNET RIBBONS,

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A large stock of Fresh Goods JUST OPENED AT

STRYKER & CO'S.

LUPINS" FRENCH MERINOES,

Ottoman Valours and Reps.

A fine stock of new styles

DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

MODE CHECK CASSIMERES,

For Boys' Wear,

Heavy Meltons and Double Milled Cassimeres,

Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

Now opening at

STRYKER & CO'S.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Wool Hoods, Nubias and Sontags,

ALL FRESH GOODS.

Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the

"ZOUAVE SACQUE,"

Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls.

NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S,

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NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, Robes, &c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of Fall and Winter Trade, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and best assorted in the West, and which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of Extra Heavy Buck Gloves, Mitts and Gauntlets, Ladies and Gent's Fur Goods, 1,000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

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Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

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Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

Sewing Machines.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

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Signal reward to the great American Inventor—First Premium taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as first and highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also, four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also, four Honorable Mentions ... Howe Sewing Machine ...

Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.

Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago.

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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine ...

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This Machine is PROFITABLE and a Source of A LIFE-TIME.

Special Notices.

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... FIFTY CENTS ...

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Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature ... Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, ... has arrived in Chicago, and ...

66 Randolph Street, ...

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To the afflicted of all Classes. ...

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SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

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DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Price, $1 00 per Box.

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Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

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This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Office open on Saturday and Tuesday nights, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

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L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

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heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

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Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

R. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.

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Dealer in

Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.

The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.

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WORCESTER'S NEWLY PATENTED HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTES.

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The attention of the Musical Public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by H. Worcester in the construction of the Piano Forte, and for which letters patent have been granted. This improvement consists in dividing and hinging the plate of the instrument, the result of which is to double the volume and musical quality of sound and strengthen the middle tones of the scale, usually the weaker portion of the piano. The favorable testimony of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, who carefully tested several instruments made upon this principle, is as follows:

"I have seen with great interest the new improvement of Mr. Horatio Worcester, which consists in hinging the plate of the piano-forte. I have played in a few instruments, and found them to be far superior to the others of the same scale having solid plates. I estimate the volume of their tone to be increased about one hundred per cent. by this invention. Their singing quality is excellent. The upper part of the keyboard is exceedingly brilliant, while the bass is of a rich and powerful sonorousness."

New York, June 17, 1862. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Equally strong testimonials of the value of the Hinged Plate have been received by Messrs. Wm. Mason, S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, Wm Scharfenberg, Henry C. Timm, Wm. Berge, M. Rapetti, Harry Sanderson and other excellent judges. Reference is also given to the columns of the N. Y. Times, World, Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Musical Review and World, Home Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, etc., etc. To be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

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The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

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Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Akerston Elizabeth mrs, Adams Clara W mrs, Allen Martha mrs, Angie mrs, Anderson G miss 2, Andrews madam, Appelberg Hilda C miss, Armstead Ella miss, Arnold Sarah mrs, Atwood Bessie miss 2, Allen Kate miss

B

Bailey Hannah mrs, Bacon F W mrs 2, Banner Mary miss, Barney Jennie L miss, Bates Sophia miss, Bates Susan C miss, Becker Minnie mrs, Beebe Nellie miss, Belknap S W mrs, Bell Clarry mrs, Bell Janet mrs, Bell Emma miss, Benjamin James mrs, Benson Mary Jane mrs, Bemis Catherine mrs, Bennett Mary Jane miss, Benson S W mrs, Berryhill Nettie mrs, Bennett Elizabeth mrs, Bissey Belle miss, Bishop T B mrs, Billings Elizabeth mrs, Bigelow Mary mrs, Birch Mary E mrs, Bliss Henry W mrs, Bliss W A mrs, Booker Jeremiah mrs, Blood Fannie mrs, Bowman C S miss, Bouland Thomas mrs, Brann Sarah D miss, Bonella Marion mrs, Brann Margaret mrs, Brayman Eliza mrs, Brant Emily mrs, Brannon Mary miss, Breen Mary, Brenigan Mary miss, Brooks Ida J mrs, Brooks Ann mrs, Brinkerhoff Adeline mrs, Brunson Mary mrs, Bryan Catharine, Brown M T mrs, Brown O E mrs, Brown Mary miss, Brown Ellen M miss, Brown Lucy miss, Brown M C miss, Brower Joseph mrs, Brown mrs, Brown Mattie miss, Brown Emma J miss, Burgess Carrie B, Burton Salome mrs, Burgess Jeannette mrs, Burdick Anne E L mrs, Burchard Emeline mrs, Bart Elizabeth miss, Burns Ellen miss, Burns Mattie miss, Burns Mary miss, Byrn Mary, Byrne Ellen M miss, Byrne Catherine mrs, Burk Kate, Butler Julia miss, Butler Ellen mrs

C

Cahill Alice miss 2, Callaghan John mrs, Campbell Nellie L miss, Campion mrs, Campton Caroline mrs, Canarow Mary mrs, Carpenter Mary miss, Carpenter M A mrs, Cary Warren mrs, Cary Anna Mary, Carberry Eliza A miss, Carver Laura A miss, Caster Laura miss, Cary Ellen mrs, Casey Johanna miss, Chase Henrietta miss, Chapel Carolina B mrs, Chandlers Jas capt mrs, Chaddock Eliza miss, Chapman Jane mrs 2, Chapman H mrs, Chapman Henry 2 mrs, Chapman Helen mrs, Chilcock Margaret, Chivill Mary mrs, Church Genevieve miss, Clark Mary miss, Clarke Lizzie miss, Clark Charley mrs, Clark Samuel mrs, Cole Festus B mrs, Cole Lovetty miss, Cole Mary R miss, Colburn J P miss, Collins E D mrs, Collins Anna mrs, Coker Hannah mrs, Coffey Margaret miss, Cook G E mrs, Cook Mariah, Connor Mary miss, Connor Jane miss, Connor Sarah mrs, Connolly Deborah miss, Connolly Grace mrs, Connolly Ellen mrs, Conley Roseanna miss, Cannell Mary Ann mrs, Conover M A mrs, Condon Bridget, Comstock Harriet N mrs, Corliss mrs, Cornell Mary Jane miss, Crocker Eliza A mrs, Crockett Nellie mrs, Crocker Emma miss, Craighwell Sarah miss, Cross R mrs, Cross S A mrs, Cudney Emma mrs

D

Davis Mary mrs, Davis Nellie P miss, Davis Morris mrs, Day Margaret F mrs, Dauphin Eliza mrs, DeLaney Carrie mrs, Dewar Lizzie miss, Dennis Henry A mrs, Dewey mrs, Dickinson Emeroy miss, Dickinson Maggy mrs, Dixon Mary H mrs, Dickson Matilda miss, Dill E miss, Dice mrs, Dollie Bridget mrs, Dole G W mrs, Doke Elizabeth miss, Donovan Margaret, Dooling Martin miss 2, Downing Danl mrs, Drake Sallie F miss, Drummond C miss, Drew Honorah mrs, Doyle Jane mrs, Daw Kate miss, Dowell Bell miss, Daugherty Ellen miss, Droyer Mary miss, Dunne Bridget miss, Duggan Mary mrs, Darkin W mrs, Duffy Eliza J miss, Durfee Mary miss 2

E

Edwards Elizabeth mrs, Eagney Bridget miss, Elwell H J mrs, Eldred Celeste miss, Evans Rhoda mrs, Emmons S R mrs, Erboy Wm mrs, Ewards E D mrs, Evans Sarah, Emerson A A mrs

F

Fassett Susan S mrs 2, Fay Lizzie miss, Fanar Sophia A mrs, Funlanger Elizabeth miss, Feney Lotty, Fesler Caroline miss, Fitzgerald Jane miss, Finey Mary A miss, Fitts Eliza mrs, Feeley Elizabeth, Fonda Clarinda mrs, Forbes Libby mrs, Ford Jenny miss, Forsyth Ellen miss, Freeman Fannie miss, Frees Francis mrs, Fuller T S mrs, Fulton Annie mrs, Fry Salome miss, Frawley Margaret mrs, Fraser Alex McLeod mrs, Fuller Delia R mrs, French Eliza miss, Fitzgerald Mary miss, Fitzgerald Jane mrs

G

Garnsey Hattie miss, Gale Hannah M miss, Gard J J mrs, Gardner D mrs, Gandry C & B misses, Gardner Nettie miss, George Mary E mrs, Gibbs E miss, Glen Isabella R miss, Gillespie Catharine mrs, Gibson Lucinda miss 2, Gass D A miss, Goslin Mary Ann mrs 3, Godwin F C mrs, Goodwin Hannah E miss, Govier E J miss, Graham Michael mrs, Granger Ellen A, Gradian Hannah miss, Grant Margaret, Grey Ann miss, Gray Jennie mrs 2, Green Ann miss, Green Elizabeth mrs, Green Sallie mrs, Grinnell Minnie miss, Grimstead M O Miss, Gregston mrs, Griffen Elizabeth miss, Gullickson Sarah miss, Guerin Kate miss, Grogan Josephine miss, Grantham Edgar mrs

H

Helan Mary miss, Hall B A miss, Haley Wm mrs, Ball Douglass R mrs, Hall D H mrs, Hadway Mary madam, Haggett Mary A mrs, Hallowell Elizabeth Smith mrs, Hack Patty miss, Hallock Elizabeth, Hale Carrie B mrs, Hall mrs, Ball Mattie A mrs, Hanford Lottie M miss, Hancock Carrie miss, Harrison Martha mrs, Henderson Mary J miss, Henry Ann H mrs, Henry J F mrs, Hennebery mrs, Heafy miss, Henlin George mrs, Hickman Anna miss, Higgs A F mrs lieut, Hill Phebe miss, Hills Jennie S miss, Holmes Mary miss, Hollister Dorr miss, Holden C C P mrs, Holcomb Polly mrs, Holley Emma D mrs, Holmes Elizabeth miss, Harvey Mary M miss, Hart Margaret Ann mrs, Heart Elizabeth mrs, Heart Georgia Ann miss, Harty Maria miss, Harmon Johanna mrs 2, Harvey Rufus J mrs, Hastings Harvey mrs, Haskell M A mrs, Hastings Julia mrs, Hastings Mollie miss, Hayes J A mrs, Hayes Catherine, Hawkins Sophronia mrs, Hawks Mary C mrs, Hazlett Samuel mrs, Horan Johanna mrs, Horen Mary miss, Hoey Margaret mrs, Hoyt Wm mrs, Houline John L mrs, Howe Ellen mrs, Howe Gertrude mrs, Howell Israel mrs, Hughes Jennie M mrs, Hughes Mary Jane miss, Hulburt C S mrs, Humphrey Lucinda miss, Huson Amarilla miss, Hulburd H S mrs, Hutchinson Polly B mrs, Hogan John mrs

I

Inis Annie miss, Irwin Ellen miss, Ingoldsby Alice mrs

J

Jackson Mary F mrs, Jordan Lydia miss, Jeffers Kate mrs, Jordan Catherine mrs, Jewett Nelline R mrs, Jennings Annah B J miss, Jones Agnes P miss 3, Jones Martha P mrs, Jones Hannah miss, Johnson Taylor mrs, Johnson C R mrs, Johnston Genie miss, Johnson Hattie S miss, Johnson Martha mrs

K

Kent Eliza J mrs 2, Knox Annah miss, King Laura miss, King A B mrs, King Calvin mrs, Kimble Hettie Rice mrs, Kinney Ellen miss, Kennedy Mary J miss, Kennedy Maggie miss, Kennedy Mary mrs, Kent Mary miss, Kennee Henry mrs, Keenan F H mrs 3, Kent Louisa R mrs, Kippner Annie mrs, Kelso Elizabeth miss, Keeler Kitty miss, Kelly miss, Kearnes Elizabeth miss, Keehoe Maggie miss, Keith Julia E mrs, Kearney Elizabeth miss, Kavanagh Eliza

L

Lambert H M mrs 3, Langston J mrs, Lawsing Agnes A, Lawton Mary M mrs, Lannon Louisa mrs, Lawrence Cornelia mrs, Lawler Mary A mrs, Lacey Ellen mrs, Langey Caroline miss, Leckie Agnes miss, Leavitt F T mrs 2, Litts Ada miss 3, Livingston M J mrs, Lidgey Elizabeth mrs, Lightall A mrs, Lovill Adme miss, Loomis Ella miss, Loomis Frank mrs, Lowe Amelia, Locklin Maggie miss, Long Nellie miss, Lynch J H mrs

M

McCarthy Mary, McCollom James mrs, McConey Jarah E mrs, McCagne Jane miss, McClure Lizzie miss, McAvoy mrs 2, McCellen Bridgett miss, McCarty Hannah miss, McCarty mrs, McCerthey Catherine, McDonald Mungo mrs, McDonnough Ellen mrs, McGrath Mary miss, McGuire E mrs, McGraw Melvina miss, McGuire Margaret miss, McLarnnen Kate miss, McMullen Anna mrs, McMullen Mary miss, Magers B mrs, Mangan Bridget, Mellom Maggie, Maber Johannah miss, Maher Margarett mrs, Mahony Mary, Martin T mrs, Mason mrs, Mason Mary A mrs, Maulesby Lizzie miss, Matson R mrs, Mather Libbie miss 2, Merriman A Y mrs, Mellvin Kate mrs, Milroy Anne M mrs, Miller Emma J mrs, Moncarrat Mary mrs, Moran mrs, Morgan Hannah H mrs, Mooney Ellen mrs, Morton Ella miss, Murray Bridget, Murray James mrs, Mallroy Lizzie miss, Murphy Ellen T mrs, Murphy Elizabeth mrs

N

Newton Births miss, Newton Malindea miss, Norris M E mrs, Noyes Mary A mrs, Nichols Maggie mrs, Nolen Kate miss, Norton Anna E miss, Norton Eliza miss

O

Oberton Anna M miss, Orton Sophia F mrs 2, Orr Charlotte L miss, O'Brien Mary O miss, O'Conner Maria, O'Connell Mary Ann miss, O'Mealey Mary mrs, O'Neil Mary miss

P

Page J S mrs, Palmer Cornelia M mrs 2, Pestana S E mrs, Palmers S M mrs, Palmer Frank S mrs, Parker A B mrs, Parker Mary E mrs 2, Paul Jesse mrs 4, Patten S Amelia miss, Patterson Minnie miss, Peasley Maria miss, Pearsall Clemmy mrs, Peran M mrs, Pease Amy miss, Phillips Catherine mrs, Phillips Ann Mariah miss, Pitkin Louise R miss, Pike Elizabeth miss, Pearson Sarah W mrs, Porter Mary Ann miss, Pool Mary M mrs, Prescott Mary E mrs

Q

Quinton M A mrs

R

Rankin Mary mrs, Raines Lizzie, Reynolds Wm mrs, Reynolds M H miss, Reynolds Elizabeth mrs, Reynolds E A miss, Regan Catharine mrs, Rhines Kate miss 2, Richmond N A miss, Righle Margaret A mrs, Ritter Cornelia mrs, Rhiley F M mrs, Reilly Eliza mrs, Rogers Sarah A mrs, Roberts Catharine miss, Rhora Sarah miss, Rourke Susan M miss, Rhoads Mary Jane, Root Strong mrs, Ryder George mrs

S

Saunders Ann mrs, Savage H M miss, Sassen Margaret miss, Scott Mary mrs, Schovell Emily miss, Scott Alice miss, Scoville Lucy C mrs, Seely mrs, Shealy J J mrs, Sharp H J mrs, Sheridan Geo A mrs, Shields Mary miss, Sheldon Sarah M miss, Sheffield Cora miss, Singer Harriet A mrs, Slowman Susan mrs, Sinclair Judith miss, Snow Sarah O mrs, Sivers Catherine miss, Sigwalt Ellen miss, Skemp S mrs, Snyder Kate mrs, Smith F W mrs, Smith Christian mrs, Smith Mary miss, Sutton A mrs, Smith Dwight mrs 2, Smith Lucy A miss, Smith Susan mrs, Smith Julia miss, Smith Fannie mrs, Smith Maria L mrs, Sprague Nan A mrs, Sparagrats Cat'ine miss 2, Spafford Lucinda miss, Soraimy Margaret mrs, Spare Sarah L miss, Somers Catherine mrs, Stark Elizabeth mrs, Starr Mary A mrs, Stanley Carry miss, Sterling Louisa C miss, Stevens Charlotte A mrs, Stewart Addie miss, Stevens F mrs, Stassen Lafanny mrs, Stone Sophia A mrs, Sullivan Florence, Sullivan Mary miss, Surdam Della mrs, Swain C H mrs

T

Terbune Jno jr mrs, Teabos Anna M miss, Tent Walter mrs, Temple Nellie miss, Taylor Margaret miss, Theriot Lydia miss, Thomas Sallie mrs, Thomas Hattie, Todd C M miss, Trask Nellie miss, Townsend C C mrs, Tomkins Emily mrs, Tookey Harriett miss, Tracy Elizabeth miss, Truesdall Mary C mrs 2, Tuttle Rachel miss, Twilford Elizabeth 2, Turner Susan miss

U

Upson Augusta miss

V

Vent Jennie miss, Vilman Emily miss

W

Wall Helen C miss, Weller Phebe mrs, Walters H S mrs, Warden Jennie mrs, Warner Ezra mrs, Warden Virginia E mrs, Warner Elvira M miss, Ward Susannah mrs, Webb Sarah miss, Westcott Caroline miss, Weeks Mary, Webster S L mrs, Weston Celia M miss, Wood Rebecca mrs, Weaver Emma miss, Whitman Susan miss, Whitlock Nelson mrs, Wherry M E mrs, White W A mrs, White Wm A mrs, Wilder Mary E mrs, Willard Hattie miss, Wicks Jane mrs, Wilcox J N mrs, Willard Mary E mrs, Wishart James mrs, Wier Sarah F miss, Wilkinson Julia mrs, Winchester Jane E mrs, Williams Alice miss, Williams Ann G mrs, Wilson Carrie G mrs, Wilson Hunter mrs, Wilson J W mrs, Wilson Fannie mrs, Wilson E L miss, Wilson Leonard mrs, Wilson Mary Louise, Wilson Sarah miss, Woodward Mary A mrs, Woodcock Susan A mrs, Wood Joseph mrs, Worth H B mrs 2, Wommer Libby miss 2, Woodland Ordelia mrs, Woodworth Sallie miss, Wright Sarah miss, Wright Carrie miss 2

Y

Yates E mrs, Younke Mary A miss, Young Matilda mrs, Young Lydia miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allie Adolph, Austin & co, Avery Edgar, Adams Bixby, Austin A, Ardour A B, Autamo Phil, Andrews Charley, Antonio bros, Andrews Chas, Abbott Chas B, Ambler Chas, Allen P J, Aylor David S, Aldrich E R, Andrews R, Aldrich E S, Adams Silas W, Alden F A, Andrews Geo, Arnold Geo 2, Anthony Jas 2, Austin H, Allen Jas P, Allen John A, Allen John S, Abraham John, Allen John N revd, Aldrich W H H, Austin H G D, Ashton Wm, Adams Mattamore B, Allen M M, Armstrong M C

B

Babcock Ben, Barrett Mansfield & co, Bates B L, Boyington C W, Burnett Charney, Bates Thos F, Bates Ansel, Barrett S, Barrell Geo H, Baxter T S, Baker Geo, Baton Henry & co, Bairnson Thos, Barges H, Bartlett H, Battrum J, Beckwith J P, Beard G, Bell Jas, Blair Jas, Bidwell J B, Best J D capt, Baker John J, Brackett A G col 2, Bolan F H, Boylan Patrick, Bradley Alex, Bowen A B, Brook Nathan, Brown W F, Bonner P W, Boswick Chas, Boardman O L, Bogue C J, Bradley Peter H, Bogue D B dr, Brundage Edwin, Brown B J, Brown S L, Brownell G L A & co, Bottomly Thos, Boomer Geo, Bullis Sylvester, Baker Henry, Bassett Jas, Battershall John, Bartlett John E, Barnard John, Baird W A, Bartlett W H, Bailey W 2, Pattershall John, Baker Manly, Baldwin H P, Bell Alex 2, Blatterling Nathan, Blaess Bernhard, Brachford B M, Benedict R, Bowne Gershom, Browne Geo, Brennan Geo, Brown Thos, Burdick G B, Brown Henry, Breslaw James, Booth J, Boice Jacob, Brine James, Brodebent James, Borden Jas C, Browning J L, Bowler John, Brinkerhoff J S, Brook John C, Bass Jno, Brock Jos, Bonney Wm E, Bross John, Borden Wm, Boyd Wm 2, Brandy Wm, Boyle W H, Brough W F, Bradford Wm, Brown W T 2, Blakeman & bro, Bertram Chas & bro, Budd Peter, Bernis E, Blatterner Edwd, Buck Stephen A, Beals F E, Bissell Chas, Bennett S D N, Belfield F W, Birch Thos, Bard Geo, Bennett S D N, Bigelow Timothy, Brigh Geo, Bird Thos, Brown W G, Boyde W 2, Boylagton L C, Brown Saml, Bothwell Morris, Brooks mr, Breen Michael, Brownel Lester, Burgess L V S, Batchelder John, Butt Wm, Burch W A, Burlock W E, Bushnell Jas, Byrnes I F, Bucklin James, Burton Theodore, Butterworth E S, Bourke Richard, Buckley S, Bullock David, Buckner Alden, Bright Joseph, Behan Patt, Blake Martin, Boohen Patt, Barrett mr

C

Carlin Addison, Callaghan A, Campbell A N, Cary & mr Kenzie, Cannon C, Cogney Patk 2, Campbell Paul, Cardwell P, Candy Cyrus, Caranna P A, Cavanagh Danl, Casey E, Cahill Edwd, Camp Silas, Carpenter G W J, Cary Henry M, Carbery John, Churchill M, Carroll Patk, Casey Jerby, Carey John, Cannon John, Carter John F, Campbell John B, Cudmore P, Cutmore C H, Cuddy Patrick, Cook Mark V, Crosby David, Carter Fill, Cruz Sam, Crowing G, Crawford H, Crapo J B, Crocker Irving, Creaver John dr, Craig John dr, Cresnell John, Cross John, Creighton W H, Curtis Wm S 2, Compston L, Cochan Mathew, Cunningham M, Cobb Algernous, Carter Wallace, Caston Wm H, Caswan Wm, Chapin, Chapin & co, Chamberlain A, Chamberlain A L, Clark Oliver, Cadwell Wm H, Clements A R, Clayton Chas, Chapel Peter A, Chamberlain C dr 2, Cleveland capt, Clay Cassius M 2, Chapman D capt, Clark Robt, Clow David, Cleland Robt, Charters Edwd, Clough Robt, Cleaver E C, Cline Edwd, Copp Amasa, Coleman A C, Collins A S, Coker Newman, Corbell Chas, Cotton Plant, Cochran Peter A, Comeray C H capt, Coates R P, Cooney Edward, Cook Edwin M, Cornick T R, Cool Thos B, Cogger Frank, Coeds Gilbert, Cebbe Geo T, Colby J A, Cowdery Geo, Coogan Thomas, Collins Henry F, Christie Geo H, Clarke Geo R, Clague Geo, Clapp Geo S, Clarke Geo R, Clay Henry, Clancey Thos, Clarke H T, Clarse Henry A, Chapin Henry C, Chesser J P, Clark Jas B, Chapman J T, Chicote J W, Chatfield John, Clapp John H 2, Chichester Wm M capt 2, Clogan Wm, Churchill W S, Cammons L D dr, Coffee John, Crosby A C, Crane Chas, Cowles Jas A, Colby J A 2, Connors James, Coleman James, Collins Jas F, Cope John, Cole John, Cooper John, Cook John, Coughlan John, Calvin J A lieut, Core Kendon, Coast Wm 2, Collins W & C, Cornish Wm F, Copen Wm, Coleman Morris, Crowley Wm C, Cruickshank N, Coker, Hugar & co

D

Dinsmore Curran, Dickinson A P & co, Darlin Charles, Davide Abram J, Davisson C R, Darr Cherry, Davis C C, Deane Edward, Davy C W 2, Day R H, Dunnin Sam E, Davis W H, Day S D, Day Geo S capt, Dealy Thos, Dayment Thos, Dewey J P, Dentist Geo, Deskin Geo, Detrich Henry, Devlaney James, Darling J, Davis J, Daly John J, Davis Jerome, Dalliber Willie, Darger Wm, Dunnigan Wm H, Dakins Miles B, Durkin Anthony, Downer A M, Doyle Peter J, Dustin E P, Dunne Robt, Duckett Francis, Darche E, Donalson S H, Doyle Thos, Donavan J, Dunham H dr, Dale H L, Duffey James, Dunham J H 2, Doyle Jeremiah, Dove W, Doherty Nichl, Dooper Martin, Donavan J, Dysart James, Durnin Wm, Darland Clark C, Devers Michael, Dwine James, Danes Geo

E

Ewing Elwood 2, Everett H C, Elster B & co, Evans Jno, Esping G R, Evans Saml H, Emerson Ralph, Evans D D 2, Evans H P, Evans, Walker & co, Evarts Chas E, Emerson W A, Ethridge Robt, Emerson A C, Ellsworth Jno J, Elsworth A, Elsbree Henry M, Ehle A S, Elprink Henry, Early Jno, Eggan Thos, Easton J D, Eaton Gustavus, Edson O, Eble Nicholas, Edwards T O, Edwards M, Early E Rey'lds, Eagan Dennis, Earl Osmond

F

Fagan Nicholas, Fitzpatrick Pat, Fitzsimmons Chris, Fisk Roswell, Fayel Edward, Fahenstock Saml, Fisher Fred, Fitzsimons Thos, Faror H S, Ferrell Henry, Fairbetts H L, Fitzgerald Jas, Feaber Jacob, Fenton T G 2, Fish J H, Fitzgerald M, Fitzgerald Jas, Fish M L, Farrer M, Fish W L 2, Farrell W W, Filson Willard, Feeny Michl 2, Finican Michl, Fulgate A R C, Forbrush Arron, Fox John, Flynn Patrick, Forbes David, Fleming David, Freeman rev, Freeman E C, Flanders E J, Foley Simon, Foley Thos H, Flagcart Geo, Frank J R E, Fyfe Geo, Fury Thos, Flagg T J, Fenroy Hugh, Fuller Hon D, Folsom H O, Forbes Dan, Fry John, Forbes Jno, Foxford James R, Ford Oscar, Flynn Michl, Fraser Malcom

G

Gunto & bro, Gault Morris C, Gilman Chas F, Gates P 2, Gilmore Chas, Gallagher Dominick, Gaven Edward, Gage E J 2, Giltenec F, Gates Francis A, Geavin Patk A, Gaston Parey, Gault S B, Gill G, Glass Thos, Gibbon Thos, Galpin H B, Gillett Jas, Gillespie Jno, Garner Jno, Gardner Wm, Garvin Welcome, Glenn Wm, Glazing Wm, Gildersleeve L, Grant Alex 3, Goodrich A capt, Granger Adam F, Griffith Danl, Griffith & Rose, Greene C M & co, Greene Garwood, Gulfil Rufus B, Gustine F M, Graham R lieut, Graham Thos W, Green Stephen J, Gudgill T B, Gray H C, Green H N, Goodell Jas, Green Jas L, Grimshaw Jas, Gleeson J, Green J T, Goodwin J G B, Goodman Jno, Gunlock Jno, Green Jno, Gould Jno, Green Julius J, Grafull Jno W, Goodell Wm, Green Wm, Goings Wm, Gould Wm, Groatmeat M D, Goeleier mr, Goe L T, Goodenrike, Griffin J B, Goggin Jas

H

Hellens Alfred, Hamilton R J, Hearman Geo, Hammond A G, Healey James, Hall Eugene, Hall Geo, Hecox Herbert 2, Helen J R, Hamlin Jas E, Hogan Jno D, Harvey N'miah 3, Hashfield Benj, Hathaway Lewis, Hart Chas D, Hayworth capt, Hassett Patrick, Harvey Stewt 2, Henning D, Hank Geo W, Hart Thos, Handcox Cregin, Harris Thos, Hanson J & co, Hanna J L, Hathaway J capt, Hendricks J R, Harrington J, Harding Jno, Hess H G, Henderson Jno, Hanrehan Jno 2, Hawk Jno H, Hayes Joseph R, Harris Jno, Herbert Wm rev, Hassan Walter, Hann L D, Hipelete L A, Hanfoon B capt, Hunt & Quigley, Hopkins Miss, Halden Pat, Hunt Chas 2, Howard P, Howard Chas E, Hoore Patk, Hookes James, Hunter & 2, Holt D H, Holt D A, Howard Richd, Howe Robt H, Hoar S, Hurlburt Stewrt, Hughson S S rev, Hull Stephen T, Hallhand Thos, Huber G B, Hogg Thos, Humphrey T E, Huntington R, Hopkins H A, Hickox A C, Hickey A S, Holmes mr, Hickey Thos, Hitchcock J C, Hall Alexander, Happer Jno, Halran Jno, Holden Jno 2, Hood J J 2, Horton Jno, Humphrey J E, Hulburt W A, Halsom W, Hopkins W, Hall Morton, Hodge mr, Hughes Michl, Hulse L A, Hyland Jno, Hubbard H M, Howard H H, Hooker J W capt, Hughes James, Honnagan Jas, Horton J C, Holbrook J S

I

Irwin J H, Ingraham capt, Ingleson Theo, Clives Frank 2, Irwin J H 2

J

James Theo C, Jewison G, Jessenerett Chas, Jackson S E, Jackson D jr, Jones Jno E, Jones W G capt, Jones Jas, Jones G W, Jones E R, Johnson Wm, Johnson J J, Johnson J D, Johnson Thos jr, Johnson Chas S, Jewel Wm, Johnson, Bateman S, Jewett S P, Jewett J S, Joyce John, Jordan Edmond, Jordan A D, Judd T C

K

Kane Wm, Knowlton & Del Wolf, Kronskop Owen, Kelse A, Kinney O A, Keloe Dennis, Kenyon Chas C 2, Kelly Patrick, Kimbue D, King Danl, Kimball D B, Kelly Christopher, Kendall Dwight, Kimball E G, Kennicott R A, Kinyon Emmet J, Kelly E D, Kennedy Francis, Kibble F W, King Seth L & sons, Kennedy Thos, Kinbey Geo W, Kidder Henry M, Kennedy Hugh, Kingswill R J, Kniffer Hollis, Kelly Jas dr, Kelly Jas, Kinton Jas, Kelly Jno 2, Kilkelly Jno, Kerr Jno, Kluney Johnson, Kress Jno, King Joseph, Kelly W, Kenedy W D, Kerr Wm, Kelly Joseph, Kems Hopkins, Kennedy W D, Knapp W, Kennedy W M, Keane Michl B, Kenny Lyman, Kivin Michl, King mr

L

Lewis David, Loomis & King, Locke E P, Lovrage S M, Lusk P C, Loft James 2, Lord James H, Lombard Jas L, Long James, Lyon John, Lynch John, Lord Joshua, Lynam Wm, Lyons L, Lanagan Wm, Lane L Mathew, Lowe Bradford, Langan B, Lacy & Martin, Ladd Noah B, Levy Charles J, Lalagh Peter, Lampman Chas, Louis Ch, Laggett Robert, Lenard E, Lindsey David, Lisnet P, Laughlin Saml G, Law Francis, Lewis S S & A W, Leavey Thomas, Lincoln O B, Ledyard Thos C, Leary Timothy, Lewis H L M, Lewis J S, Lewis J W capt, Lee James, Lee Wm S, Lardner Jerh, Ledgett James, Lion James, Lafon John, Lane Joseph, Littlefield Jos Q, Leland Wm, Little Wm M, Lachlie Wm A, Little Wm, Lindsay Wm, Lindsay Wm, LaGrave Leon C, Lamer Michael, Lightson Levi, Levi M, Lawler James

M

Metz Nathan, Meeker A W, Machett A C dr 2, Maynard O N, Manton Newton, Mallory Patrick, Magnus P Z 2, Moore Charles C, Marrian Patrick, Mallory capt, Munroe Patrick, Merritt Mark, Mallory Lyman A, Mason Levi F, Mitchell L L, Mister Wm, Miller J M, Miller Henry B, Miller Jas Hunt 2, Miller Willie R, Mitchell M capt, Marks A, Meyer Henry, Millard S S, Minor S, Millard dr, Miller Peter 2, Miller Augustus, Mitchell A, Minney Adam T, Morgan James, Mummay J P, Murray Jas S, Morris J W, Moor J W, Moore Isaac, Moore Jas H, Morse J S, Murphy Samuel, Mosley Felix, Moore E B, Moore E B, Moore Ephraim, Monroe DeWitt C, Moody Charles, Moore David

N

Needham Albert J, Neeley Malony & co, North Chas H, Nelman Chas, Noble Chas, Noise Thos, Newton Forest, Neddy J, Norter Jno, Nutting Jno, Nichols Wm, Newton Walter, Nichols L D

O

O'Grady L, O'Brien Mich, Osbend L C, Osborn Math, Owen Wm, O'Hearn Jno, O'Kene Jno, Otwell Jos C, O'Callaghan D, O'Harrow Thos, O'Brien Tom, O'Connor Henry, Oakes Jas, Otwell J C, O'Brien Jas, Oshonghnessy, O'Neill D P, O'Callaghan P & J O, Older P A, O'Loughlyn Patk, Oharo F L, O'Toole Chas O, Osborn Alex, O'Donnell Austin, Osborn Bros, O'Donel P, O'Riely J J

P

Payson & Gregory, Pendleton Adam, Petry Chas H, Pellow Peter, Peek Danl W, Peters & 2, Pearson E G, Peyser S M, Parker Geo B, Parker Geo V, Parker T P, Pettit Henry, Perry James J, Prindiville Jno, Pearsall J S, Paul Jno A, Peckham Wilber, Pain Wm, Patrick Lafayette, Parsons Wm, Pryor & Pelletier 2, Porter G A, Pulton Sam L, Pearson W H, Penticost Lewis, Pilkington & Doyle, Poe & Hitchcock, Potter A jr, Potter Bard & co, Pullman Albert M, Prentiss Edward, Pierpont Elmer, Pettes Geo W, Powers Roswell, Platt Henry, Price Horace C, Pratt James lieut, Post Jas, Potts J H, Pomer Jacob, Pilkington Jno T, Powers L, Pound W W, Power Michl, Pinches J A rev, Palce W H

Q

Quinn Peter, Quick Jno H, Quinn Jno S, Quinn Patrick, Quinlan Edward, Quirk Jno

R

Reed A G, Rudi L K, Rundell mr, Ready Jno, Riely Jno, Redfield Jos 2, Redmond Jno J, Renals Jno, Richards Jno, Redmond Jno, Richardson J A, Rich Jas W, Reynolds H, Ringland H W, Raymond T R, Regan Thos, Ranney Robt, Rice R, Reed R V, Rea Chas, Ranworth Saml, Reynolds Chas, Rappley Peter, Riley Patk H 2, Rea B F, Reno B F 2, Rierson A capt, Ruckerts B M, Robinson A F, Ryon Patk, Root C M, Ryan Patk 2, Rowley Patk, Ross D B, Russell D R, Ray Danl, Russell E M, Rose Frank, Roth Saml F, Ramage S S, Ryan Thos, Rogers G W, Roberts Hiram, Rogers G A, Rogers Hay capt, Robbins Harvey, Ryan Jas, Rogers J W, Rowbottom Jas S, Richards E N, Roebuck J W, Rowley Jerome, Rockafellow J H, Robinson M P, Rathford Jno P, Rose W C, Rolf Jno A, Rule Wm G, Reach J B, Rock Jas, Russell Jno T

S

Stout Alonzo D 2, Stevenson A, Stranders Albert, Stonfer & Mead, Sutton O, Swampsted & Poe, Stevens & Lane, Swain Chas, Stone B F, Starrett D A, Swartz David, Stown R, Staple Chas, Stuber Edwd, Stanlick Edwin, Stanley Frank, Stokes Fred, Stewart S D, Stare H I, Stewart Geo, Stewart Thos, Sullivan Timothy M 2, Stans Geo, Sterns Geo T, Stant Geo, Sterling Henry, Stary H P, Starrett Henry S, Stewart J H, Steves J D, Stanley J P, Stalsford Jas, Sudor Jack, Stewart J P, Stockton Jno A, Stafford Jno, Sterand Jno, Stirith Jno, Stead Wm, Stone Wm R, Steers Wm, Slaughter W, Stone Melville E, Smith Jas R, Sullilek Albert, Sawyer Brothers, Scoville A C, Sell And, Sahnelder Anton G, Sackett O, Shead O G, Shepherd Chas 2, Scott Dexter, Stanford Danl, Sanders Edwd, Shaffer Emanuel, Scott E J, Sears Edwin, Shamburg H capt, Shupe Saml, Scofy Timothy, Shaeffer J L, Shell J J, Shaw Geo S, Selkirk J R, Sherman Jas P, Small Jno S, Semmel Jno J, Scott Wm, Serrel H, Saunders Wm H H, Sheedy Jno, Secomb Wm L, Sawyer Wm D, Shaw W M, Seidner Wm M, Shelby Walter, Sawnders M, Scott Mr, Scott Wm, Schaefer Louis, Shaffer Jno, Sigwald & Whitman, Smith A A, Smith Newton, Squires Anthony, Simmons Chas, Smith C, Sawdey Ranson, Spedden Danl E, Spencer E, Spears Ross, Sparwood F W, Shimp S, Sherman Jno B, Sunick Geo, Skinner Thos, Spalde T A, Speer Thos, Sibbet Henry, Spencer J, Stier J Cooke, Sommier Jacob J, Singleton Joo, Spear Jno, Slosson Jno R, Sluthons Jno, Sinclair Wm, Sprigut Wm, Stafford L W, King Wash, Smith Loui, Smith M, Smith Lyman, Smith Jno, Smith Warren G, Smith W H, Smith Jno B, Smith Jno E, Smith Jno Q, Smith Jackson, Smith P H, Smith J S & Co, Smith H O, Smith Timothy, Smith J, Smith Emery P, Smith Emery W

T

Town M C, Turner W, Turner Malcom, Turnbal Wm, Thomson Wm, Thomas Wm H, Thorp W P, Thompson W H, Todd John D, Tillson Josiah 2, Tibeals John D, Tracy L, Tozier Joseph C, Thompson D W, Tillison T, Trezell J W & co, Tibbats J W lieut, Trox Volney B, Thomas Henry, Todd J C & co, Travers G capt, Tools Isaac, Thompson G L, Tomkins Frank, Trailer Frank, Trist Frederick, Thompson & RC, Thompson S F, Thompson D W, Terney Daniel, Travers Peter, Trite Charles, Thomas A F, Tripp Charles H, Truclood N A 2, Thierry August, Thompson A O, Taylor N L, Tuttle Nathan, Teal Peter M, Tuttle F H, Temple Chas H, Tabor Thos N, Tait James, Teare John, Thorne E, Tomblin Ira, Thickoe C H

U

Underwood F J

V

Van Bergen F, Van Arman Bept, Van Buren S D, Van Allen M, Van Inwagen J, Van Fleet Wm, Valtringburg J, Venable James, Vedder Geo

W

Webster W T, Wena Wm, Wells W T, Warnec W J, Waters Wm D, Wallace John S, Wendell John H, Welch John, Wells J & bros, Walker Irving, Walsh J R, Walker J H, Wells J M, Walker Julius, Ward H G, Wilcox G H, Webster Gilbert, Welch Thos, Waterman S C, Walker Saml D, Wetherby Pratt, Walker R C 2, Walsh Ed, Warner F T, Wemple E D, Webb Chas, Waite C C, Wells, Simonds & co, Warden Pater, Walker & Bevan, Wamlck A T, Walker W R, Weirich Adam, Waite Wm, Wheeler G M, Wife & Booders, Willette A, Whitmore A H, Whitney & Sharper, White Adolph, Wiggin Natal, White C B, Willington Chas, Williams G D C, Wilcox Chestr D, Wilmot Danl 2, Winchell S, Williamson Eds, Williamson R F, Williams Ed, Williams R, Wilkins Saml, Winchell Stph H, Wilson S J, Wilson Geo A, Williston Geo D, Wheeler M, Williams Thos F, Willard Geo, Wheelock Hiram, Wiswell Henry C, White Alexander, White H W, Whistler H J, Whitla H W, Whaland H, Wilson Harvey, Wilson J M, Williams Jas D, Whipple Jas H, Williams J S & co, Webber J C, Wilcox Tim K, White Journal J, Willong Mrs H, Winston Wright S, Whealon Mike, Wilson Wm, Wheeler mr, Williams mr, White Denis B, Webster Milton, Wilson Leonard R, Wright mr, Woods W H, Wyse Wm, Wood Wm, Wood John H, Wood F, Wright James S, Wright it col J C, Wynn Jesse B, Woodman J F, Woodburn Smith, Wolcott W T, Wright Schuler J, Woodruffe Fred, Wood L F, Wright E B dr, Wood R & co, Woolridge C H

Y

Young Henry, Youngloves J T, Young John H

Z

Zeller F A, Zook John H

Initials.

S and T....166 Lake street ...H H R ...Agent of Cooking Stove "Good Samaritan"...Great Western Agency Company ...Hardware, 180 Lake street... Proprietor of the Lyons House....H C....Prest Expositor....C.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of May to 1st of November, daily (except Sunday) from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ a. m. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS.

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78 LAKE STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS

AT COST,

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

No. 78 LAKE STREET.

RAWSON & BARTLETT

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Boots, Custom-Made Prime Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which were prepared to sell for CASH at prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.)

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats.

CHAS. DUFFIELD. JNO. C. HILTON.

REDUCTION IN LIVERY PRICES.—Having added several new and elegant carriages to my extensive livery stock, I have

REDUCED MY PRICES

to conform to the present times. L. DUTTON, Stable, Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few Neshannock, Peachblow or Shaker-Russet Potatoes, at a

MODERATELY HIGH PRICE,

By leaving orders at 99 State street. E. P. STANLEY.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof.

ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.

Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

Financial.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Springfield, November 4th, 1862. Notice is hereby given that all outstanding WAR FUND ... will be paid on and after ... November, 1862.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, from three to five years, at a

LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

J. H. DUNHAM.

Miscellaneous.

Fire Place Heaters.

Call and see one in operation at our Store.

They are designed to heat several rooms, and are superior to all Portable Furnaces.

EXAMINE THE

CRUSADER,

A first-class Cooking Stove, for Coal,

And sold several dollars less than other stoves of like finish.

WE ALSO KEEP THE

BRILLIANT,

A superior Hard Coal Parlor Stove.

And all other articles usually kept in Hardware and Tin Stores.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE,

180 State street.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE,

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 13th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. On and after the 20th day of November, 1862, for all goods shipped into this District there will be required duplicate invoices. One invoice signed by the Surveyor of the Port, on landing, will be filed with the Commanding Officer of the Post immediately; the other signed in like manner will be given to the owner of the goods.

II. Post Commanders will forward every five days, to District Headquarters, all invoices received.

III. No Whisky or Spirits will be allowed to be brought into any part of this District, without written authority from District Headquarters, first had. Any violation of this order will subject all parties concerned to arrest and the goods to forfeiture.

IV. No goods whatever will be allowed to pass the Port of Columbus, down the Mississippi River, or past Paducah, up the Tennessee River, without the owner or Captain in charge of the boats exhibiting the manifest to the Surveyor of the Port or Commander of the Post. Any goods shipped in violation of this order will be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

V. Commanders of Posts have the right to refuse the landing of goods, but appeal can be had to Headquarters ...

VI. No goods will be landed at any other point than a Military Post within this District, except by permission first being given at District Headquarters. Any violation of the provisions will subject all parties concerned to arrest and a forfeiture of the goods at once.

By order of BRIG. GEN. T. A. DAVIES, Commanding District.

J. LOVELL, Capt. and A. A. G.

PROPOSALS for Oats and Corn.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 18th and G streets, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 4th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this Department with (100,000) one hundred thousand bushels of Oats and (100,000) two hundred thousand bushels of old shelled Corn.

The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Oats will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

The Corn to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Corn will be received by weight, at (56) fifty six pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (30) twenty five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for (25,000) fifty thousand bushels of Oats and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of Corn and upwards.

The propositions for the Corn and Oats must be on separate papers, and entirely distinct from and independent of each other.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH PROPOSITION.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Corn."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bonds must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Oats and Corn contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not come up to the contract will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government Wharves in the city of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high. D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry.

W. A. HAYWARD,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

No. 208 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, PINS, CHARMS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, I. O. O. F. AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS And everything in the jewelry line.

Any one wishing to see samples, I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular on the receipt of one dollar:

A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a Gold Emblem Masonic Fob-Key, or a Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an Oval Engraved Bracelet, or a California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-Buttons, (Lady's or Gentleman's) or a Set of Studs and Buttons, or a Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a Neat Gold plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a California Diamond Cluster Pin, or an Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a Fine Gold Pen and Pencil.

All the above goods are sold at retail at from $1 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular, can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.

CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the Instruction, Exercises and Manoeuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG.-GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols, 24mo., lithographed plates, $2.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862. The System of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States, whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following modifications, viz:

First, That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended.

Second, In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph 6, viz:

"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of Captain."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, New York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

A handsome head of hair is a crown of glory. With proper care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the eyelashes to the eyes. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only article yet discovered that will bring about the desired results. It is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks, and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, permanency, and gloss it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. THE ONLY ARTICLE YET DISCOVERED THAT WILL CURE THE DISEASE OF THE SCALP, AND CAUSE THE HAIR TO GROW.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

1,000 bbls. Fine and Ground Solar,

1,000 " Coarse Salt,

1,500 " Ground Alum,

2,000 bags Turks Island.

BYRON, RICE & CO.,

249 South Water St.

NAVAL RENDEVOUS FOR THE

Mississippi Squadron,

Good men wanted for the gunboat service.

Able bodied Seamen, ordinary Seamen and Landsmen will be Accepted.

Office—Northwest corner of South Water and Lasalle street. JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

WESTERN AGENCY,

56..........Dearborn Street..........56

Special despatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England and European freights. For full particulars apply to

S. T. WEBSTER, General Western Agent, No. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!!

We are prepared to RENDER Hogs Heads, Spare Ribs, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow or Grease, on the most liberal terms, and pledge ourselves to produce

A BETTER ARTICLE

Than any other concern in the city, from the same kind of stock. Having increased our facilities and our capacity to render four or five thousand pounds in this city, we now render for all our old friends, and as many new ones as may offer.

TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART.

Doctor Tuar's office, No. 19 North Clark street, special treatment of every complaint of the lungs by INHALATION of medicated vapor directly to the parts affected and constitutional treatment with medicine. ... Pills for monthly obstructions one dollar per bottle.

NEW YORK DYE-HOUSE,

120 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the celebrated Scotch Dyer and Clothes Cleaner, is now located on Randolph street, permanently.

ON CONSIGNMENT, and for sale to the trade at New York prices, freight added, 670 bags prime Rio and Santos Coffee, ... E. M. TURLAY & CO., 173 S. Water st.

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO

Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:

MATHEW LAFLIN,

E. H. HADDOCK, Sou Water & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.

GURDON S. HUBBARD ... C. G. COOK, of C. G. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

H. H. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.

J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.

F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

... Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.

... Judge Circuit Court.

... Gen'l Superintendent Ill. C. R. R.

G. M. WHEELER, Auditor C. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MILTON PARKER, M. D.

J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:

E. S. MORRIS..........JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.

GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent. will be given, when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.

Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger in its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Clergymen ... Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or give a better guarantee to the insured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,

Manager Branch Office.

HOME

INSURANCE CO.

Of New York.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,586,679.16
Liabilities	$57,826.33

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in bank ...; Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate ...; Loans on stocks, payable on demand ...; United States and other stocks ...; Real Estate ...; Interest due on 1st July, 1862 ...; Balance in hands of agents, and in course of transmission from agents ...; Bills receivable ...; Other property, miscellaneous items ...; Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office ...

Total ... $1,586,679.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62 ... $57,826.33; Due stockholders on account former dividends ...

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 130 South Water street, Chicago.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1st, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York.

2d—The amount of its capital stock is ... $250,000.00

3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is ... 250,000.00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents ...; 2d—Real Estate ... None; 3d—Bonds owned by the Company ...; 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first lien on Real Estate worth double the amount ...; 5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds ...; 6th—Debts due the Company for premiums ...; 7th—All other securities ...

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due ... None; Losses adjusted and not due ... None; Losses unadjusted ...; Unclaimed dividends ...

WM. P. PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 162 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of its capital stock is ... $150,000.00

3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is ... 150,000.00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents ...; 2d—Real Estate unincumbered ...; 3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Comp'y ...; 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first lien on Real Estate, worth double the amount ...; 5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds ...; 6th—Debts due the Company for premiums ...; All other securities ...

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due ... None; Losses adjusted and not due ... None; Losses adjusted ...; Losses in suspense, awaiting proofs ...

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President.

J. B. THURSTON, JR., Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 26, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 162 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE

Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

Of Brooklyn, New York, January 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of its capital stock is ... $200,000.00

3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is ... 200,000.00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents, and other houses ...; 2d—Real Estate unincumbered ...; 3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Comp'y ...; 4th—Debts due the Company secured by liens on Real Estate ...; 5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stock bonds ...; 6th—Debts due the Company for premiums ...; 7th—All other securities ...

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due ... None; Losses adjusted and not due ... None; Losses unadjusted ...; All other claims against the Company ...

Surplus, September 1st, 1862 ...

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 5, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing L. C. Hall and James H. Stokes, (Hall & Co.) of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes (Hall & Co.) is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 162 South Water street.

Copying Fluid.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other copying ink, does not mould, ... SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

Commission Merchants.

MOULTON & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. Office 218 South Water Street, Chicago.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois.

DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 260 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Sorghum.

173 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 124 South Water Street,

CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

Liberal advances made on property consigned to

PHARE & THORP, New York.

REFERENCES:

Peter Cooper, Esq., New York. Geo. S. Coe, Esq., Prest Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y. Anthony Halsey, Cashier Tradesmen's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse No. 232 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water street, New York.

REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Ogilsby, Esq., ...; Boston, Mass.; Willard & Childs, Chicago Ill.; Munn & Scott do.; Ogilsby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154½ South Water Street, Chicago.

Post Office Box 772.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouses 91 and 93 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC, F. A. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.

Warehouse, No. 231 South Water street.

WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKETT.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. WM. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 631.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store.

REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.

J. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BURR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., as a Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 24 South Water street,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storing of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds.

FOR A COMMISSION.

MURRY NELSON. S. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Grain, Seeds and Produce generally, No. 238 and 240 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 133 South Water Street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. In connection with their Milwaukee and Chicago House, ...

M. S. NICHOLS, O. H. SMITH, R. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

214½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 7 City Buildings, St. Louis.

G. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

LEMON GALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1813.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

GORE'S PATENT HAY PRESS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all descriptions.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

IRON, STEEL,

Heavy Hardware.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS.

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts.

WOOD MATERIALS,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE.

For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, Chicago, ...

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 21 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 21 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE, (via St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.

Winter Arrangement—1862-3.

Two Through Express Trains leave Chicago, from West Side Union Depot, as follows:

... A. M.—Daily (except Sunday.)

... P. M.—Daily (except Saturday.)

Trains arrive at Chicago at ... A. M. and ... P. M. daily ...

C. H. ALLEN, General Superintendent.

S. N. PRATT, Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23rd, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: ...

On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 4 P. M. ...

For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn ...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, ...; Night Express, ...; Joliet Accommodation ...

Through Trains arrive ... Joliet Accommodation arrives at ... A. M.

... TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On and after Thursday, Nov. ..., 1862, trains will

DEPART AT

11:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Day Express for ...

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger, for Rockford, Beloit and Janesville.

11:15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) Night Passenger, for Janesville, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay.

ARRIVE AT

6:45 P. M.—Day Express.

12:10 P. M.—Janesville Accommodation.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA LAKE SHORE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, 1862, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

... A. M.—MAIL, via Old Road, for Toledo and Detroit, connecting with Eastern Lines, daily except Sundays.

... P. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, via Old Air-Line, for Toledo and all points East, daily (except Saturdays.)

7:00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Toledo, Pittsburgh, Detroit and the East, daily (except Saturdays.)

Trains arrive in Chicago at ... A. M., ... P. M., and 11:00 P. M.

DETROIT LINE.

Leave at 5:30 A. M., Mail, and 7:00 P. M. Express, via Adrian, connecting with Canadian Lines.

Arrive in Chicago at ... A. M. and 10:30 P. M.

Luxurious Sleeping Cars on night trains to Toledo and Detroit. No change of cars between Chicago and Cleveland, and Chicago and Detroit, without change.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

5:30 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at ...

... P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at ... A. M. Mail Train, ... P. M. Fast Express, ... Night Mail Train.

... P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on all Day Express Trains. Palace Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House, ... and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Ag't.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, La Crosse, St. Paul, Green Bay, ... and all Northern Points.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, as follows:

... A. M. and ... P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at ... P. M. and ... P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. and ... P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation leaves Chicago at 5 P. M. and arrives at ... A. M.

A. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at ... A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at ... A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

... A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

... P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

Arrive at Chicago at ... A. M. and ... P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage to go through. ... via Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at ... P. M., ... West, at the Company's Office, ...

... A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16th, 1862.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

... A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)

... P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at 7.45 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Cincinnati, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; ... for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Southern Ohio.

Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 132 Randolph Street, Chicago.

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.

CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago.

SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

255 Miles Double Track.

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (426 miles)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK!

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS;

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

... Be particular and mark packages "via Penn. Central R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois; ... W. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio; ... MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.; ... MOORE, Louisville, Ky.; ...

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ...

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1862.

THE CITY.

CLOSING OF THE CANAL.—On Wednesday next the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be closed and the water drawn off. So says a dispatch from Supt. Preston.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR BANK CHECKS.—On and after to-day the Government requires all bank checks to have affixed a two cent stamp. John R. Walsh, cor. Madison and Custom House Place, has now a supply of stamps for checks, notes, protests and all others that are ready.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The Episcopal Bishop of Illinois proposes delivering a series of lectures at the Bishop's Church, commencing this (Sunday) afternoon and continuing each following Sabbath until further notice. The hour for service is three o'clock. Subject:—The life and writings of St. Peter.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We are pleased to note a handsome increase in the earnings of the Michigan Central railroad, for the week ending Nov. 21st, over the corresponding period of last year. A statement received from H. E. Sargent, esq. General agent of the company, shows the earnings to have been, for the week named, $72,534.26, an increase of 19,940.41.

IN TRIPLICATE.—The wife of Andrew McGowan, living on Chicago avenue, near Carpenter street, gave birth, on Thanksgiving day, to three boys—all fat and healthy. Andrew says he is always glad for any favors, but is afraid this is too much of a good thing to be very often repeated, with impunity. The aggregate weight of these "episodes" was 25½ pounds.

GOTTSCHALK AND PATTI COMING.—The distinguished pianist Gottschalk, and Carlotti Patti, the favorite prima donna, are to give a series of concerts in this city early in December. The dates have not as yet been definitely fixed. Max Strakosh, "ye agent accompli," will, as usual, be the avant courier and manager of the opera. Tickets will be for sale at Higgins'.

REMOVAL OF THE ILLINOIS WATER CURE AND HYGIENIC INFIRMARY.—This justly popular establishment has been removed from Peoria to Secor, Woodford county, on the L. P. and B. R. R., twenty-six miles from Peoria. Visitors to the new location will find a pleasant and quiet retreat, and a commodious building thoroughly furnished throughout. Dr. M. Nevins still retains charge of the institution.

LECTURE AND FESTIVAL AT HARLEM.—We are requested to state that there will be a lecture and festival at Harlem, in this county next Friday evening, to raise a fund to defray the expenses of fitting up the lecture room of the Harlem School House as a place of worship. The lecture will be delivered by Hemingway of this city. Tickets 50 cents, and may be had either of Geo. B. Davis at Harlem, or of Mr. Dunlop, 40 South Clark street.

ANTROBUS, THE ARTIST.—We learn that Mr. Antrobus, who has recently made Chicago his home, and with his associate, Mr. Volk, began the enterprising and meritorious work of establishing a permanent studio and art gallery in our city, leaves this evening for the South. The kindly interest of Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron, affords him facilities by which he hopes to reach his family and bring them back with him to his new home in our midst.

NOT LIKE A WAR TIME.—Grass has not grown in our streets, spiders have not cobwebbed the entrances to our places of business. The store of Messrs. W. H. C. Miller & Co., No. 35 South Clark street, has been beautifully refitted, and is all ablaze within with their costly stock of Jewelry, Silverplate, &c., &c., which their connections and facilities enable them to sell at manufacturers' prices, notwithstanding it is a war time. This hint is a good one for the holidays.

NUMBER OF MEN IN CHICAGO LIABLE TO DRAFT.—By official authority it is stated that the enrollment books give the whole number of men in Chicago liable to draft as 23,151, and place the number enlisted from the city at 2,445. In the different Wards the number of those upon whom the draft would be operative is set down as follows: 1st Ward, 2,774; 2d, 2,498; 3d, 2,113; 4th, 1,209; 5th, 2,147; 6th, 3,061; 7th, 3,347; 8th, 1,527; 9th, 1,368; 10th, 3,157.

READINGS BY PROF. GRIFFITH.—An arrangement has been completed by which Prof. A. A. Griffith, the gifted elocutionist, will give one of his popular readings and recitations before the Young Men's Association on Thursday evening, Dec. 11. A distinguished clergyman of this city, who has heard Prof. Griffith many times, speaks of him as possessing wonderful power and control of voice, and intimates that we may expect a rare vocal exhibition in his readings of Poe's "Bells," and other vocal gems.

WAR MEETING.—The Thirty-Fifth War Meeting, under the auspecies of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Indiana Street M. E. Church, on Indiana street near Clark, (Rev. L. H. Bagbee,) this, (Sabbath,) evening. During the past two weeks many very interesting letters have been received from our regiment in the field. The items of interest will be given and the work of the Association in behalf of our soldiers reviewed by several speakers. All are invited.

AMBROSE AND JACKSON.—These men who have already a well earned reputation as most successful caterers to cultivated tastes, did themselves additional credit by their splendid tables prepared for their guests at the Stewart House, on Thanksgiving evening. The taste displayed in the arrangement and decoration of the tables is seldom equaled, and their bill of fare left nothing further to be desired by the most fastidious or capricious. Their hundred guests had a happy time and did ample justice to a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner.

WELL MERITED SUCCESS.—The cut of a gold medal which we give in our column of new advertisements is a *fac simile* of the one presented to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company by the State Agricultural Society at its last State Fair, but which, on account of the dies being lost, were only struck off the past week. Being the first gold medal awarded to sewing machines, and as all the leading machines were represented in the contest, this triumph for the Grover & Baker will add to its already deserved popularity.

THE EXTRADITION CASE—TODD COMMITTED.—Westley Todd, the alleged forger, whose arrest on Wednesday, on a charge of forgery committed in Brampton, Canada, and subsequent escape and re-arrest, was narrated in the TRIBUNE of Saturday, was brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne, on Saturday, and fully committed. He is now in our Cook county jail awaiting the action of the Executive of this State, by whose requisition alone he can be delivered to the Canadian authorities. The papers in the case have all been forwarded to Secretary of State Seward and his reply will be anxiously looked for by those interested.

THE ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY DINNER.—On Monday evening, as has been heretofore announced, the members of the St. Andrews Society will assemble at the Briggs House on the occasion of their annual dinner. To those who have in former times enjoyed these festive gatherings of the sons of Auld Scotia, it is needless for us to say a word in commendation. To the public generally we simply say that rarely is the opportunity presented for the rational pleasure afforded by this entertainment. Toasts songs and kindly speeches rule the hour, and in the meantime the "inner man" is securely provided for. The tables will be under the specific charge of that distinguished caterer M. H. French, which fact is in itself a sufficient guarantee for their excellence. We hope to see every chair occupied.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.—There are very few articles in which the public are more frequently deceived, than in plated silver ware. It is not generally understood that plated ware that will wear off by one day's service, appears as well as the best triple-plated. Hence the proper and economical course is to buy new articles from some reliable [illegible]

The Chicago Musical Union.

This old and excellent institution has taken a new lease of its hold on public confidence, by the adoption of a plan advertised elsewhere, and best explaining itself as there set down. The plan applies both to the perpetuity and progress of the Union, and to the attention it offers to our music lovers outside its list of active members. There have been added to its membership, since its reorganization in July last, from forty to fifty active members—making from seventy to eighty the present number of members or choral voices. There is also a preparatory class connected with this Society, which is numerously attended. As soon as the members of this class are able to pass the critical examination of Mr. Balatka, (the Society's conductor,) they may then become members of the Society itself. This standard of examination is uniform and of a character to insure progress to the organization, and the supply of fresh material to its effective force.

As advertised in another column, the very efficient Executive Board of the Union, have determined to organize a grand plan of entertainments, which will combine the vocal with instrumental, and the best talent at home or abroad.

The Executive Board, with their conductor, Mr. Balatka, are determined to spare no pains nor expense to accomplish this result.

It is designed to sell as many tickets as may be in consideration of the capacity of Bryan Hall—each membership ticket costing $5.00, and admitting one gentleman and two ladies.

There will be five concerts (oratorios, operatic selections, &c.) with a chorus of eighty voices, making with the orchestra over 100 performers. The first of the series will be announced about the middle of December.

The High price of Wood—A Suggestion.

There is something truly startling in the figures now placed upon fire wood by the dealers. Where is the laboring man with his dollar or his dollar and a half per day, a family to support and rent to pay, who can afford to keep warm when he is compelled to expend from six and a half to eight dollars per cord for his fuel? But it is for another class that we are about to plead; the wives and families of the brave men now facing death on the battle field. Many of the husbands have been months without pay, and they and their families have exhausted the last cent in providing food to drive away actual starvation.

These are to be the real sufferers. These the shivering ones who will sit around a cold hearth-stone, while on some bitter morning they shall be found with the fountains of life absolutely frozen up. We are aware that efforts are now being made by individuals to raise a fund to be used in relieving the families of volunteers, and that the Common Council have appropriated a sum of money for charitable purposes, and appointed a committee to disburse it. This action is commendable and right, but it does not reach the point. What we conceive to be necessary now, is to obtain a supply of wood which can be furnished at a price within the reach of the poorer classes.

It is well known that good wood can be purchased at a reasonable distance from the city in certain directions, at from $2 to $2.50 per cord. In view of this fact we suggest to the Common Council Committee on Charities, of which Ald. F. C. Brown is Chairman, that they make an immediate effort to induce the various railroads, along whose lines, the prices named above obtain, to transport a certain number of cords each, free of any charge for freight. If the application was properly made we believe that the liberal and patriotic managers of these companies would at once accede.

This would give the poor a limited supply at least, at reasonable prices, and would add immensely to the comfort of many a household too proud to beg, and too poor to pay the at present exhorbitant rates.

The experiment is at least worth trying, and we commend it to the aldermen of the Committee.

St. Andrew's Day.

To-day (Nov. 30th) is observed in honor of St. Andrew the Apostle, and is called "St. Andrew's Day." This distinguished man whose pure life and noble acts are familiar even at this late day, was a native of Bethsada, a town in Gallice situated upon the lake of Genesareth. He was the son of Jonas or John, a fisherman of that town, and brother to Simon Peter. It is evident from the record that he possessed the confidence of his Master and that he accompanied Christ, assisting him in various ways, when his most remarkable miracles were performed. He at the last laid down his life for the cause he had so faithfully served, having been subjected at Ægea to the martyr's death of crucifixion. In the year 1250 his bones were placed in the Abbey of St. Victor, in Marseilles, where they now remain. It was in his honor that Philip the Good, instituted the Knights of the Golden Fleece, who for their badge wear what is called St. Andrew's cross. This is devised from the instrument of his death, which is said to have been in the form of a letter X, being a cross decussate, two pieces of timber crossing each other in the middle.

The Scots honor St. Anrew as the principal patron of their country, and in A. D. 369 they built the Church and Monastery of St. Andrew to perpetuate his memory. Where now the city of St. Andrew stands, Kenneth II. King of the Scots entirely extinguished the Picts in 845. The arm of the Martyr Saint is now reverently kept in the Church of St. Regulus, or Rgell, a magnificent edifice in that city.

Advent.

For the greater solemnity of the three principal holidays of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, to-wit: Christmas, Easter and Whit Sunday, there had been appointed, by the proper Eclasiastical authority, certain days to precede and follow them with appropriate services. The four Sundays before Christmas have the name of Advent from the Latin compound verb "*Advenire*" to *come to*. To-day is observed as the "First Sunday in Advent." St. Peter is supposed to have instituted this season, and therefore it is said to stand upon Apostolic authority. Whether this be true or not it is certainly of very early origin as Maximus Taurinensis, who lived about the year 450, wrote a homily upon it. This is the beginning of the eclesiastical year, and the faithful will observe the intervening time until Christmas with becoming seriousness and devotion.

PERSONAL.—Col. Thomas O. Osburn, of the 39th regiment Illinois volunteers, having been recently called to Springfield, on business connected with his command, paid his many friends in this city a hasty visit. He was most heartily welcomed and warmly greeted. We were glad to see the Colonel in the enjoyment of good health after more than a year's incessant labor with his brave boys in Western Virginia. Among the many brave officers who have gone to the field from Chicago, Colonel Osburn stands prominent. Leaving the practice of the law, in which he was engaged, he entered the service some fifteen months ago, since which time he has made for himself a most enviable fame. With only about 800 effective men and a battery of two guns, he met Stonewall Jackson with a force of some 15,000 men, and kept him at bay some twenty-four hours. He then retreated across the Potomac, and being reinforced, prevented the further advance of the enemy. At the battle of Winchester his regiment occupied a position of great danger on the left wing of the army, and the next day took the advance in the pursuit of the enemy. On this and several other occasions he conducted himself with great bravery and ability, receiving the commendations of the late lamented Gen. Lander, and other superior officers.

Donations to the Mercy Hospital.

The Sisters of Mercy, in charge of the "Mercy Hospital, very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the Mercy Hospitals through Mr. Philip Conley:

J. Young Scammon, $100.00; S. Sturges & Sons, $50.00; W. F. Coolbaugh, $10.00; Henry Greenebaum, $5.00; F. G. Adams, $25.00; James Boyde, $25.00; Gage, Bro. & Drake, $25.00; [illegible] Philip Conley, $5.00; J. Osborn, $5.00. Total amount donated, $417.00.

MARINE ITEMS.—The Brig Mohegan lost her canvas and the principal part of her rigging. She is lying at Beaver Harbor, and sent here for a tug-boat to bring her in.

—The steamer [illegible]

Hildebrand vs. Lill.

Still Another Phase—Argument of Counsel on Demurrer to Pleas, &c.

Our readers will recollect the breach of promise case of Hildebrand vs. Lill, which when commenced several months ago, in the Circuit Court, created so profound a sensation. The plaintiff, a young and beautiful girl, belonging to a family long resident in this city, sued the defendant, a wealthy brewer, and also a long time citizen of Chicago, for seduction and failure to perform a promise to marry. Her damages were placed at an enormous sum, and upon the *ca. sa.* issued, Mr. Lill was arrested and held to bail in $40,000. Some time afterward, however, a motion to discharge from arrest and release the bail, was, after argument, sustained by the Court, and the civil action is now pending. Rumors have been rife that a settlement between the parties had been effected, and that the suit was to be quietly dropped from the docket. This view of the case turns out to have been erroneous, as it came up before Judge Manierre, on Saturday, on defendant's demurrer to pleas, replications, &c. We append the notes of the argument, as taken by our reporter. They will be found full and interesting:

Defendant among other things alleges:

1st. That Miss Hildebrand never promised to marry him. 2d. That he never seduced her, and, 3d, that after the time when she says he promised to marry her, and during the time when she says he was seducing her, she was in fact engaged to be married to another man in New York.

Mr. Dow, in support of the demurrer to these pleas, argued, 1st. That the denial of her promise to marry defendant amounts to the general issue, being a fact which she is bound to prove affirmatively to support her declaration. The point was too clear to require authority. 2d. That her averment that Lill seduced her was merely matter of aggravation and not traversable. This, too, was self-evident without authority. 3d. That her engagement to another could not excuse Lill's breach of engagement to her; that this plea was unsustained by any authority, and that on principle it was no answer for Lill to say that he had jilted her because she had jilted somebody else.

Mr. Martin, for defendant, made the following points: 1st. A plea of want of consideration does not amount to the general issue. 1 Chit. Pl. 480; Breese, 47, and note; Smith vs. Parsons, 8 C. and P., 199 and note.

That "she did not promise to marry defendant," is a plea of want of consideration, because her promise is the consideration, without which her promise would be *nudum pactum*—Harrison vs. Gage, 1 Ld.; Raymond, 386. Her promise is the consideration laid in the declaration, and it is the only possible consideration which could be given for his. 2d. The plea that he did not seduce her is good, for although it should be declared on as mere aggravation of damage, yet if it is not denied it is in law admitted—Perring vs. Harris, 2 M. and R. 5. Even in cases where the general issue does not traverse by implication the special damage, such a plea may be advisable, Welby vs Elson, 8 M. G. & S. 142—and where the alleged aggravation is a separate and independent fact not necessarily connected with the cause of action in the relation of cause and effect. It is clear that it may be denied by a special plea—Wright vs. Newton, 3 Scott, 595. The alleged seduction cannot in any sense be said to be the consequence of the breach of promise, therefore a denial of that breach would not negative the seduction. But if the seduction is not denied it is admitted, and it would be monstrous to contend that defendant shall not be allowed to prove that he was the innocent dupe and she was the gay deceiver—or that the constitution was in perfect good faith on both sides, or that she prostituted herself to him for money, or that her body was as pure and chaste at the time of the breach as she says he found it at the time of the promise, or that the honors of paternity are due to the lady's attorney, or any other fact which demonstrates that he did not seduce her. But the plaintiff does not allege seduction as mere aggravation, but has incorporated it into his cause of action. Now if she may say that seduction is an element in her cause of action, surely defendant may say it is not, at all events, the point that the plea presents. An immaterial issue can only be raised on a special demurrer, and is waved by the general demurrer of plaintiff.—1 Chitty pl. 623; 1 Samuel 14, No. 2. 3d. That the plea "That pending the supposed betrothal she engaged herself to another man" is good. Our authority: See Chitty, Jr.'s pleadings, p. 351, 1 part on contract 550, and on principle, for the demurrer admits a second legal engagement; but a woman can not be legally betrothed to two men at the same time, otherwise she could sue both on breach of their respective promises, which is absurd. Besides the contract to marry involves the relation of betrothal—a state which if consummated, as is claimed in this case, the common law regards as a valid marriage without any further or other ceremonies. Her violation of the vows of betrothal is tantamount to subsequent misconduct or refusal to marry him. Both of which clearly excuse him from his promise to marry her. What man would hold himself bound to a woman who had jilted him for another after, as she says, he had seduced her under the promise of marriage.

The defendant also pleaded that he had discovered the plaintiff had been unchaste, &c., to which she pleaded *de injuria* and defendant demurred specially, 1st. That in this country *de injuria* applies only to actions *ex delicto*. Gould's Pl. Ch. VII., § 9. Crogate's Case; 8 Co., 66, Coffin vs. Bassett; 2 Pick., 357. 2d. That *de injuria* puts in issue all the several points in the pleas, and is therefore double. Hereford vs. Crow, 3 Scam., 423, and a violation of the Practice act, § 14.

The Court decided, 1st, that in this peculiar action, the plea that she did not promise to marry him, is a good plea of want of consideration. 2d. That the plea denying the seduction was also proper, otherwise defendant might be held to have admitted it, because it was not included in the traverse of the general issue. 3. That the plea of her new engagement was good, because the recent engagement amounted to a breach by her of the first, and which excused the defendant from further performance.

The demurrer to the replication of *de injuria* was taken under advisement.

An Astronomical Observatory in Chicago.

We are gratified to learn that a project is on foot, looking to the establishment of a first class Astronomical Observatory in this city. This is a matter of extraordinary interest and importance to our citizens, and we sincerely trust it may not be allowed to fall through. An Achromatic Refracting Telescope of the largest proportions has recently been completed in the city of New York, in its most essential parts, far superior in optical capacity to the celebrated telescope of Harvard University—until lately, one of the largest in the world.

It is needless to dwell upon the immense advantages of having such an instrument always available for observing the astronomical phenomena which are of such surpassing interest. We feel assured that every citizen claiming to have ordinary intelligence, will be deeply interested in this matter, and lend his aid to further this most praiseworthy object.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Prof. Fory of New York, by invitation of some of our most prominent citizens, delivers a lecture at Bryan Hall, on Thursday evening of this week, with reference to this enterprise. His subject will be "The Sidereal World."

The honor of our city is concerned in this matter, and we trust our most intelligent citizens will evince their high appreciation of it by their presence and hearty co-operation, especially as the plan proposed does *not* contemplate any appeal for donations.

We present below the correspondence between Prof. Fory and a number of prominent citizens with reference to the lecture:

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1862.

Prof. Fory:

DEAR SIR: Incipient steps having been already taken toward the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory in our midst, for the purpose of more fully inaugurating this truly beneficial enterprise, in which we are all alike interested, you are hereby respectfully invite to address our citizens upon this subject at the earliest moment which may suit your convenience.

Very respectfully,

THOS. B. BRYAN,	S. C. GRIGGS,
F. C. SHERMAN,	J. H. WOODWORTH,
D. J. ELY,	J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
WM. B. OGDEN,	W. H. WELLS,
THOS. DRUMMOND,	WM. JONES,
CHARLES WALKER,	R. H. CLARKSON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1862.

Messrs. Bryan, Ogden, Wells and others:

GENTS: Your note inviting me to inaugurate the movement for establishing an Astronomical Observatory in this city is received with pleasure. I accept the invitation, and will take the liberty of appointing Thursday evening, December 4th, for that exercise.

I am Gents, very respectfully, &c.,

M. B. FORY.

THE CAMP DOUGLAS HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY.—We have on several occasions called attention to the merits of this benevolent and truly philanthropic association. The approaching Fair and Festival to be given by the ladies, to assist in replenishing the exhausted treasury of the society will commend itself to all good citizens. The subjoined letter, written by our Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, Dr. McVicker, will explain itself:

Mrs. Franklin, President of the Ladies' Camp Douglas Hospital Association.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Nov. 28, 1862.

Dear Madam: Allow me, on the eve of being relieved from my duties as Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, to express to yourself, and the ladies associated with you, my appreciation of your liberal and patriotic efforts to promote the interests and the comfort of the sick in the hospitals there. Your charities have been as unobtrusive as they have been efficient, and to them has many a sick and wounded soldier been indebted for relief from the tedium and suffering of sickness. To one feature of them, peculiarly gratifying, I may be allowed to allude; they have held out to us in an open hand room which we have been allowed to gather at will, and when not occurring to you, our wants on being known have been promptly met. I have [illegible] in pleasure and in pain, woman is indeed God's best, his noblest gift to man.

Assigned as I am to a new charge, that of the United States General Hospital in the city, I trust you will hold those who may fall under my charge there in the same kindly remembrance you have those to whom I have alluded, and it will be my pride and pleasure, as it has heretofore been, to dispense with a reverent hand the bounties you may bestow upon us.

Trusting that the approaching fair and festival which you are contemplating for the benefit of all of every section and regiment from our State, who are serving our country either in camp or in the field, may prove a success commensurate with the dignity and importance of its object. I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

B. M. VICKAR, Post Surgeon, Camp Douglas.

Camp Douglas and its Hospitals.

Camp Douglas and its surroundings are in what might be called a *transition state*. Gen. Tyler is called elsewhere, Col. Cameron has taken command of the paroled prisoners, and Col. J. H. Tucker, as heretofore, has command of all the Illinois forces in camp. It is the opinion of many that the camp is to be entirely evacuated, but there is no doubt that as long as the war lasts, troops will be mustered there.

THE POST HOSPITAL.

The eleven wards of the hospital have been in the care of the Regimental Surgeons quartered in camp, under the supervision of Dr. B. McVickar, late Post Surgeon. Most of them have also been attended by Regimental Chaplains, and by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, U. S. Hospital Chaplain. Dr. Park, of the 65th Illinois (Scotch) regiment, is now the Post Surgeon. Nearly all the sick, except those of the 9th Vermont, 65th Illinois, and the measle patients, have been carefully removed to the City Hospital, which is now called the

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This noble building, erected by the city, is fast being arranged for accommodating as many as 400 patients, if required. We learn that the present number of occupants is about 200. Dr. McVickar is the Surgeon, and the ladies of the Camp Douglas Aid Society propose to place a matron in charge to assist in the care of the sick soldiers. Dr. Higgins, of one of the New York Regiments, and Dr. Metzler, Assistant Surgeon of the 65th Illinois, are on duty there, and seem to have their hands full at present. The diseases are principally colds, fevers, dysentery, &c. Rev. Mr. Tuttle (the Chaplain) usually holds religious services there every morning, and as soon as the arrangements are completed for heating (now nearly finished) there will be divine service in the open halls, every Saturday afternoon. Mr. John Little is the Steward of the Hospital.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

This is a government institution, heretofore exclusively devoted to sailors' use. From necessity the upper halls have been used for soldiers. Dr. Isham, the physician in charge, has everything in excellent order, and the duties of steward are well attended to by Mr. Rice. Rev. Mr. Leonard, who has long been known as the laboring missionary to seamen, has faithfully performed all the numerous offices devolving upon him, in the marine wards. Chaplain Tuttle has, from time to time imparted such religious instruction to the soldiers here, as his duties elsewhere would permit.

SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS.

There appears to have been no lack of medical or pastoral care for the soldiers, in camp or in the city, except perhaps in a few isolated cases. Stated preaching has been maintained in the Chapel at the camp by Elder Roe of the 65th, and from the various Chaplains who have from time to time been stationed there. Of this latter class there have been some ten or more.

AMBULANCE.

A hospital wagon is always ready to convey sick soldiers to and from the cars. To secure it at any time, application should be made either to No. 96, North Franklin street, or at the livery stable opposite the Central Depot. This is a great convenience, and was the donation of a few individuals to the City Mission.

THE LADIES.

Great praise is due those ladies who have so liberally and constantly contributed supplies to the sick soldiers in camp. They have done what they considered their duty without any ostentation or show of charity. If others, as they have, would act in unison with the medical authorities, we should hear of less opposition to their visits to the camp. Kind intentions, if not regulated with discretion, may do more harm than good; as the sick patient is seldom competent to judge what he should eat and drink.

We are assured by those in charge that everything in their power will be done for the comfort and benefit of the sick.

Card.

The ladies of the First United Presbyterian Church desire to tender their sincere thanks to Messrs Rankin & Liebenstein, crockery merchants, 117 Randolph street; Messrs. Eckardt & Co., confectioners, 138 State street; and to Mr. Heard, agent for Metropolitan Hall, for the very liberal and satisfactory character of their dealings with them, and to all others for their generous cooperation and assistance. The festival of last Tuesday night was the first ever given by this congregation, and if they have under-estimated the number of their friends, they take this opportunity of saying that on future occasions they will have a more vivid idea of the manner in which Chicago pours forth her citizens to help a good cause.

The thanks of the ladies are tendered to the TRIBUNE, *Times* and *Journal* for the courtesy and readiness with which they inserted the notices of the festival.

The City Railway—A Conductor's Reply.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is not to be supposed, that any sane person would, knowingly, take the responsibility of casting a stigma upon the whole issue, if a bad note had been discovered among its circulation, therefore, it does seem to me that the only true and proper course for either ladies or gentlemen to pursue, in order to abate the evils complained of—would be for them to go direct to headquarters, and there make the complaint, giving the number of the car and a description of the conductor who may be charged with any dirliction in duty. This would be decidedly preferable to speaking it in the columns of a newspaper, over fictitious signature, to the detriment of all conductors, simply for the exalted pleasure, and gratification of once seeing in print an eight line paragraph of their own composition.

CONDUCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The December term of this court opens on Monday. The following is a copy of the docket as made up:

Forgery—Thomas Fisher.
Mayhem—John Geary.
Embezzlement—George Farran.
Grave Robbing—Robert J. Scanlon.
Passing Counterfeit Money—George M. Smith
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape—Owen Rooney, Barnard Rooney and John McGinniss.
Assault with Deadly Weapon—M. O'Brien, Jas. Downs, James Nicholson, Wm. Rosegrant and John Schultz.
BURGLARY—James O'Neil, John Hayes, Charles St. Clair, Harry Potter and John Miller.
LARCENY—Wm. J. Leonard, Wm. Parsons, Mary Morrison, James L. Riggs, Charles Hyde, John Walker, Kate Yarnos, Mary Nelson, Dominic Diago, Wm. Rankis, Catharine Bockler, John Welch, Patrick Barns, M. B. Adams, Elizabeth Cummings, George Horrin, James Davis, David Ashley, Wm. Sampson, James Graham, Theodore Miller, James Newland, Edmund Dubois, Jas. Lawler, A. C. Burgoyne, Samuel Wagner, Cornie Bao, Wm. Sprague, Anna Brown, Bridget Rose, Robert French, B. T. Bronson, Thomas Kain, Nelly Cameron, Fanny Warren, James A. Morrow, Catharine Jones, Barney Maley, Robert Johnson, Peter Jones, John Furney, Daniel Karlstens, Joseph Pease, Charles Johnson, Eliza Johnson and Mary Carberry.

☞ A new style of Album, the Defenders of the Union, designed as a book of Heroes, to be seen at 102 Madison street.

☞ Playing cards at all prices at 102 Madison street.

☞ Note paper at 15, 20 and 25c per quire at 102 Madison street.

DR. JAMES.—The New Orleans and Southern papers and medical faculty generally speak of Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, No. 84 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, in the highest terms. Dr. James has been practicing in New Orleans for the last fifteen years, and comes here so strongly recommended that we advise those requiring his services to apply to him immediately for relief. The Doctor is a scientific physician and an honorable man. Dr. James has permanently located an office at No. 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Read the following from the New Orleans *Delta*:

"CONTINUED SUCCESS.—The continued success of Dr. James is whispered throughout the city, and physicians are beginning to be alarmed for a certain lucrative portion of their business, which is deserting them and drifting into the channel which empties at No. 84 Custom House (old number), the headquarters of Dr. James.

"It has been the case since the world began that true merit sooner or later meets its just reward, and is aptly illustrated in the case of this physician, who, after laboring industriously and studiously for years to perfect himself thoroughly in a special branch of medicine, is about reaping the benefits at the hands of his many patients, who are, as it were, cured by his magical hand."—*New Orleans Delta, March 18, 1859.*

Dr. James cures disease of the skin, blood, organic weakness, impotence, and diseases peculiar to both sexes. Remember Dr. James' office is 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, where he can be found from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., except Sunday, when he can be found in the forenoon.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, at Dearborn and 130 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. H. W. Hager rector. The regular services will be held to-day at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ o'clock, p. m. This free church is situated on the corner of Wabash Avenue and [illegible] street. All are invited to attend.

ORDINATION.—Mr. W. R. Wright, recently from Cincinnati, who has accepted a call to the South Congregational Church of this city, will be ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, at [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1862.

Exchange is reported a little closer to-day, but not enough to warrant a change in quotations, which are for buying 1-16th, 1-16th@¼, selling. Some of the bankers who were short, have been compelled to buy at 1-16th. Gold dropped ½, and is now quoted at 130, silver 122, old Demand Notes 125.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks generally firmer.

P. F. W. & C.	86¾	Cleve. & Toledo	96¾
Chi. B & Q.	90¾	Harlem pfd	50¾
Chi. & R. Island	79	Hudson	74¾
Gal. & Chi	89	Erie	60¾
Cleve. & Pitts	49	Erie, pfd	91¾
Ill. Cen. scrip	77¾	Reading	75
Michigan Southern	37¾	N. Y. Central	101½
Michigan S. g'td	80¾	Pacific Mail	119¾
Michigan Central	89	Missouri 6s	51¾
P.Ft.W.& C. 2d bds	90		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81	102½@103½	7.30 T. Notes	103½
Demand Notes	131½	U. S. 6s 1 year	97¾

MONEY.—Market easy at 6 per cent for loans on call.

Sterling Exchange dull and heavy at 141@143 for merchants' and 144½@145 for bankers' bills.

American gold dull and lower; opening at 30 and closing heavy at 29¾ per cent prem.

Total exports to-day of specie, $384,235.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar'y, bu.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	781	6000	670	7700	....	563
R I R R	978	1700	1007	....	....	....
I C R R	1080	11280	17800	2470	1039	1150
C B & Q R R	1694	2850	10878	2360	750	....
N W R R	1082	3650	....	3449	....	2956
A & St L R R	545	1630	7300	....	....	....
Total	6454	31400	37254	10891	1800	4678

	Lard Ibs.	Dress'd Hogs. No.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	98	....	394	....	5040
R I R R	19860	....	....	98	....	1735
I C R R	3890	690	2708	192	17000	4459
C B & Q R R	70195	....	355	38	6071	2310
C & N W	....	196	....	17	1710	700
A & St L R R	....	4	....	....	....	800
Total	93544	857	2955	509	24781	15035

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	....	42000	31000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16500	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	....	....	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	6250	....	....	....
Total	....	58500	37250	....	....	....

The receipts of produce to-day embrace 6,464 brls flour, 31,400 bu wheat, 37,254 bu corn, 10,891 bu oats, 1,800 bu rye, and 4,678 bu barley. The receipts of Live Hogs were 15,035; Dressed Hogs, 857; and Beef Cattle, 509 head.

The Flour market continues dull, and holders are easier. Spring extras are in limited demand, with light sales at $4.25@4.70. Spring supers are active at $3.40@3.75. Within the past two or three days, prices of low grades have declined 10@15c per brl. Winter wheat brands are quiet, with light sales at $5.75@5 90 for choice.

There was a very active speculative demand for both spring and winter grades of wheat, and the market advanced ½@1c per bushel—with sales at $1.01 for No. 1 Red; 96c for No. 2 Red; 87½@88c for Rejected Red; 89@92c for No. 1 Spring; 77@79c for No. 2 Spring; and 67½c for Rejected Spring. After the receipt of the New York dispatches buyers were less eager, and the market closed less buoyant.

Corn advanced fully ½c per bushel, with liberal sales, at 31@32c for Mixed Corn in store, and 27½@28c for Rejected in store.

Oats advanced ½c per bushel, with considerable activity at 35½@36½c for No 1 in store—the sales being mostly at 36c. Rye was quiet at 50c. Barley was more active—with sales at 95c@$1.10.

Highwines are inactive and nominal at 31½c—holders generally asking 33c. The speculative demand has again subsided.

Seeds are active and firm. Clover is in good demand, with sales to-day at $5.50. Timothy Seed was unusually active and a shade better—with liberal sales at $1.50@1.62½. Flax Seed is scarce and in good demand at $2.25@2.35.

The Provision market is dull and depressed. There is no inquiry whatever for either Mess Pork or Mess Beef and the market for both is entirely nominal. The latter is held at $9.00@9.50 for Mess and $10.50 for Extra Mess. Mess Pork is held at $12.00@10.25. Bulk Meats are quiet and neglected—except Shoulders, for which there is some inquiry—with sales to-day of 6,000 pcs at 3½c loose. A lot of 500 pcs Hams, ten days in salt, was sold at 4½c loose. Green Hams are in fair request, with sales of 7,000 at 4½c, and 800 at 4½c. English Meats are in but limited request—with sales to-day of 100 bxs Short Middles at 6½c, and 50 bxs long cut Hams at 5½c. Lard is a perfect drug in the market. The offerings are very heavy, and the demand light. Prime Kettle is held at 8½c, but there is no demand at over 8c, and even at that figure the inquiry is light. A lot of 300 tres steam (not prime) was sold at 7½c. Yellow Grease was sold to-day at 6½c.

The difficulty of sending product forward is acting as a heavy drag on the provision market. Parties desirous of shipping East are forced to throw their stocks on the market, and as the holders this season are more numerous than usual, the depression is, in the same proportion, greater. Buyers also who have orders to purchase, cannot till there is some prospect of getting the product forward.

Cooperage is in better demand, and we note sales of Pork Barrels to-day at $1.47½c. Salt is quiet at $3.00@3 10 for Onondaga. Ground Alum is dull at $2.25 per sack.

The receipts of Dressed Hogs to-day, 857, and the market ruled dull and 10@15c lower—with sales at $3.50@4 40—the latter figure being paid only for extra.

The market for Beef Cattle still remains dull but without quotable change. About 300 head changed hands at a range of $1.63@3.45 for inferior to medium grades.

Live Hogs continue dull and depressed and sales were effected to-day at a further concession of 10c per 100 lbs on common qualities—medium and extra grades being without change. The transactions to-day foot up some 8,500 head at $2.65@3 45 for inferior to extra quality.

Flax Seed in New York.

On the 21st a round lot of New York State seed brought $3.50 cash. Since then sales have been made at $3.80, and later at $3.50 cash, according to quality. There have been no sales within a few days of Calcutta Linseed. The last sale in Boston was at $3.40@3 45, which price, with the present high price of Gunnies, two of which are included in each "bag" of Foreign seed bought, and the large "drawback" allowed in shipping Oil Cake made from Foreign seed, with the increased yield in oil of this seed over American, makes these prices agree with closing quotations above of American seed.

Sugar in New Orleans.

The N. O. *Picayune* of the 15th in its remarks in the commercial column, says: "There have been further receipts of Sugar and Molasses, today, part new crop. The supply though light is in excess of the demand, and buyers are generally holding back. There is some inquiry, but most purchasers decline to operate at present. They appear to be awaiting easier prices, owing to the probability of more liberal receipts from the upper coast."

The sales of the previous day are given as follows:—

SUGAR—About 250 hhds. sold in several lots today at about yesterday's prices; fair to fully fair 8@8½c, prime to choice 8¾@9c, 10½ for yellow clarified and 8½c for seconds.

MOLASSES—A lot of 166 brls. old reboiled sold at 27c. Holders are asking 25c. for old sour and 27c. for old prime and 40c. for prime new.

Hog Product in New Orleans.

Bacon Shoulders are quoted at 8@10c; Clear Sides 10c; and sugar-cured Hams 15@16c. Lard in kegs 18c.

Lachine Canal Frozen.

Winter is setting in early. The Montreal papers state that the Lachine Canal was frozen over on Saturday last.

Pork Packing in Alton.

Messrs. E. Walker & Co. to-day slaughtered 450 hogs, and will be ready to cut and pack them away to-morrow. We hear of but little being done in that line as yet, as farmers have not commenced to bring their hogs into market.—*Alton Telegraph, 27th.*

Cincinnati Salt Market—Nov. 27.

The market is unsettled, and prices lower and irregular. Turk's Island is offered at 58@60c; Liverpool declined to $2 75, and Syracuse to $2.25@2 50 per brl. Ohio River and Kanawha is selling at 78c, but only in small lots. It can be bought, to arrive, at 58@60c, and in some cases even lower rates should be accepted.

New York Salt Market—Nov. 27.

We notice further sales of 12,000 bu Turk's Island at about 38c. The arrivals of other descriptions have been quite limited, and prices are without material change.

Salt at Turk's Island.

Turk's Island papers to the 8th inst., speak of a continued demand for salt. The price has been firmer, last sales being made at 7 cents.

Wool in New York—Nov. 27th.

There is less activity in all qualities, and within a few days there has been a marked decline in the coarser grades, adapted to army goods, and prices are hardly so firm, although we are advised of no concessions on the part of holders; the sales include 55,000 lbs. Beeves at 60½@63c; 5,000 lbs. tub washed at p. t., and 100 bales super pulled at 63½c.

Boston Provision Market—Nov. 27.

Pork is selling at $11 50@12 50 for prime; $13@13 50 for mess; and $15.00@15 50 for clear, cash. Beef is in demand, with sales at $12@14 25 for Eastern and Western. Lard 10@10½c in brls and 10½@11c in kegs; and Smoked Hams 9@10c ℔ ℔, cash. Butter is firm at 20@25c for good and extra, and 14@18c for common.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—26.

There is but little movement in Refined Oil, though holders and producers do not seem disposed to sell unless at full rates. In the absence of sales we quote at 35 to 40c for fair to good free oil, packages included. Crude remains very firm, and prices still tend upward. Sales of 500 brls. at 18c. [illegible]

The Oil Trade.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

There is a decided activity hereabouts now in the oil trade. Lots of oil purchased six months [illegible] bought up by parties in New York, who have monopolized and have complete control of the market. The principal reason for this advance is that the parties who hold the oil are making exchange of it. Last year over one million barrels only were shipped abroad. This year the amount shipped has exceeded twelve millions.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Nov. 26.

The flour market is dull and unsettled, with but little demand either for export or home use, and the sales are mostly to supply the trade, at $6.25@6 37½ for superfine; $6.50@7 00 for extra, including 250 brls at the former rate; $7.25@7 50 for extra family, the latter for good Ohio, and $7.75@8.75 for fancy brands, as in quality, and the receipts and stocks moderate for the season.

Toledo Lumber Market—Nov. 27.

Clear, $25.00; 2d, $20 00; common boards, &c., $11.00; fencing, $11.00; culls, $8 00; stock boards, $12.00; joist, yard sizes, $12.00@15 00; 2d and clear dressed flooring, $22 00; common dressed flooring, $17.00; 2d and clear dressed siding, $14 00; common dressed siding, $11.00; A No. 1 sawed shingles, $4.00; No. 1, $3.75; No. 2, $3.00; laths, $2.00.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Nov. 26.

There is less cloverseed coming, and it is in good request at an advance of 12½c, on yesterday's figures. Sales of 400 bushels fair and prime quality at $6.37½@6 50 ℔ 64 lbs, including one lot at 11c. ℔ lb. Small sales of timothy at $1.75@2 25. There is very little flaxseed offering, and it is in demand at $2.90@2.95 ℔ bushel.

New York Seed Market—Nov. 26.

The demand for clover continues; sales of 900 and 1,000 bags at 10¼@10½; 100 bags Cameron's recleaned sold on p. t. Timothy is quiet but firm; 300 bags brought $2.25 cash. There have been no further sales of linseed; in Boston, last sales to arrive, $3.40@3 45; 300 bags rough flax sold at $2.50@2 80, as to quality.

Cincinnati Seed Market—Nov. 27.

No clover coming in, and prices nominal. It would bring $5.50. Timothy is selling at $1.75@2.00. Flax is wanted at $2.00.

Tide Water Receipts.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the 3d week in November in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	131,800	1,865,000	931,500	194,800
1862	110,900	1,132,500	1,023,100	216,700
	Dec. 21,800	Dec. 732,500	In. 91,200	In. 21,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 23d day of Nov. inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, were as follows:

	Flour, bls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1861	1,352,000	26,919,700	21,391,400	1,898,400
1862	1,522,400	29,740,580	21,187,500	1,819,100
	In. 170,400	In. 2,820,880	De. 203,900	De. 79,300

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 734,520 brls. of flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the opening of navigation to and including the 22d of Nov. in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal open	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, brls	1,126,600	1,352,000	1,522,400
Wheat, bu	17,331,600	26,919,700	29,740,580
Corn, bu	13,668,400	21,391,400	21,187,500
Barley, bu	2,081,500	1,898,400	1,819,100
Rye, bu	315,800	797,800	743,300
Oats, bu	6,156,100	4,947,500	4,907,500

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Received, 6,454 brls.; shipped, none. Market dull and easier. Sales: 50 brls. choice white winter extra at $5.90; 60 brls. do at $5.75; 100 brls. "Derwent" spring extra at $4.90; 40 brls. "Cedar Falls" at $4.70; 300 brls. medium spring extra at $4.35; 100 brls. "Pearl" winter superfine at $4.00; 100 brls. good spring super at $3.35; 42 brls. do at $3.40; 130 brls. do at $3.75; 198 brls. do at $3.50; 175 brls. do at $3.40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In good demand and firm at $3.75 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—5,080 lbs. coarse in bulk at $12.00 on track.

MILL STUFFS—38 bags Middlings at $12.00 on track; 12 tons Bran at $8.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 31,400 bu. shipped 58,500 bu. Market ½@1c higher on all grades. Sales: WINTER—400 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.01; 14,000 bu No 2 in store at 96c; 400 bu Rejected Red in store at 87½c; 2,800 bu do at 88c. SPRING—3,000 bu No 1 in store at 89c; 2,500 bu do at 90c; 1,600 bu do at 90½c; 1,600 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 91c; 1,300 bu do at 91½c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 600 bu No 2 Spring in store at 77c; 4,000 bu do at 79c; 1,500 bu do at 78½c; 1,200 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 79c; 1,800 bu Rejected Spring in store at 67½c.

CORN—Received, 37,254 bu; shipped, 37,250 bu. Market advanced fully ½c ℔ bushel. Sales: 2,800 bu Mixed Corn in store at 31c; 12,000 bu do at 31½c; 4,000 bu do at 31¾c; 54,000 bu do at 32c; 800 bu Rejected Corn in store at 27½c; 6,500 bu do at 28c.

OATS—Received, 10,891 bu. Market ½c higher. Sales: 4,500 bu No 1 in store at 35½c; 15,000 bu do at 36c; 10,000 bu do on p. t.; 4,000 bu do at 36½c.

RYE—Received, 1,800 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu No 1 in store at 50c.

BARLEY—Received, 4,678 bu. Market more active. Sales: 400 bu No 2 by sample at $1.05 in store; 400 bu do at 95c in store; 80 bags good at $1.10 on track.

CLOVER SEED—121 bags prime at $5.50.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand and firm Sales: 680 bu prime (in one lot) at $1.61; 150 sacks do at $1.62½; 100 sacks good at $1.60; 15 sacks common at $1.50.

FLAX SEED—In good demand. Sales: 5 bags prime and 25 bu fair quality at $2.35.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet and nominal at 31½c. Holders generally ask 33c, but there is no demand.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 68@71c ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There is very little inquiry for any kind of product, and the market is dull and depressed. Sales were: 6,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 3½c loose; 500 pcs Hams in dry salt ten days at 4½c loose; 500 pcs Green Hams for the block at 4½c loose; 100 boxes Short Middles at 6½c; 50 boxes long cut Hams at 5½c; 47 tres No 1 Lard at 7¾c; 300 tres city steam Lard (not prime) at 7½c; 100 tres Yellow Grease at 6½c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9½c for city, and 8@9½c for country.

BUTTER—16 pkgs choice Dairy at 18c; 18 firkins good at 15c.

BEANS—53 bags Medium at $2 00; Prime in fair demand at $2 25.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 857. Market dull and 10@15c lower. Sales:

20 Hogs averaging 280 lbs, at		$4.40
13 "	241	3.90
100 "	at $3.75 and 3.90—dividing on 200 lbs.	
55 "	at $3.80 and 3.75	
100 "	all under 200 lbs, at $3.50.	

POTATOES—100 bags common mixed at 55c delivered.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are in better request and firmer. Sales:—200 good Hickory hoops at $1.47½.

SALT—Liverpool Ground Alum pressing on the market at $2.25 per sack, without buyers. Barrel Salt quiet at $3 00@3 10. Onondaga Dairy in fair demand at $3 00 ℔ brl with sacks, and $4.00 without sacks.

COAL—A cargo of Briarhill afloat at $8.00.

KEROSENE—Market steady at 90c.

SUGARS—We note no Change since yesterday. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11½@12¼
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
White coffee, A	13½@14
Coffee, B	13½@13¾
Extra Coffee, C	13 @13¼

EGGS—Steady at 13@14c.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1 25; Turkeys ℔ lb 5@6c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 29, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Nov. 29	2,190	55,080

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ℔ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich.South, large cars	$35	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	30	35 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	45	35 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich.South large cars	$100	60 cts
Cars 210 feet	85	60 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	80	60 "
Fort Wayne cars, 284 feet	91	60 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 284 feet	$88	55 cts
Mich. South., large cars	95	55 "
do do cars of 200 feet	80	55 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts of beef cattle for the week ending to-day amount to, according to the returns furnished the Board of Trade, 2,190, showing a decrease of 340 as compared with last week, and being 182 less than the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

The market during the past week presented an appearance very little differing from that of the previous one, as the receipts consisted almost entirely of the same variety, and if anything a shade poorer, as the scallawag and "hat stand" qualities have had the predominance. There have only been two droves of choice shipping cattle in the yards this week, and they were sold at $3.40 and $3.50 respectively. We would again draw the attention of the farming community to the fact that it is both a loss of time and money in sending such miserable looking objects to this market, as they are neither fit for packing or government contractors, and when sold, the owner realizes very little over the cost of transportation. The reputation of this city as a cattle market depends not so much on the quantity, but the quality of stock received and were the drovers and feeders to examine the report of the New York Market in our columns, they would see that the receipts from this State show a decided falling off both in quantity and quality. Now this should not be and we would advise, those interested in the cattle business, and the prosperity of the State, to correct the matter by sending stock of only *first class* quality to this market, as it will meet with a ready sale and bring a highly remunerative price to the owner.

We have seldom witnessed a market which has ruled so dull and given so little satisfaction to holders of cattle as the one for the week just past. There are several reasons to account for it—the continued want of shipping accommodation; the very poor quality of the offerings; and the little disposition on the part of packers and government contractors to operate.

TO-DAY the receipts, according to the following schedule from the various yards, amount to 426 head: [illegible] edition." This, together with the absence of packers and Eastern buyers, had the effect of rendering the market dull, but without essential change from last week's closing prices.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves (nominal)	$3.00@3 50
Good to extra packing beeves	2.50@2 90
Fair to medium beeves	1 90@2 45
Scallawags	1 50@1.75

Sales to-day were:

Beeves.	Avr.	Price.	Beeves.	Avr.	Price.
10	1160	$3 45	19	1033	$2.00
65	1075	2 35	24	1079	1.75
25	1171	2.81	90	985	1.63
28	1067	2.12½	20	964	1.63
16	1125	2.00			

HOGS—Received, 55,080, which shows, as compared with the week previous, an increase of 5,116.

The recent unfavorable news from England, reporting a decline on the hog product, and the continued impossibility of shippers obtaining transportation, produced a reaction, as under the influence of these circumstances both packers and shippers held aloof—the former for a decline, and the latter waiting their chances of shipping. The hog product at present, with the exception of English meats, is a drug in the market, and sales can only be effected at concessions which holders generally are unwilling to accept. The market opened quiet at Saturday's ruling figures and continued so till Wednesday, when the demand fell off and sales were effected at a decline of 10@15c. On Friday the market ruled heavy, closing weak at a further decline of 10c—the transactions being principally on account of packers for the English market.

TO-DAY—The receipts amounted to 10,795, which were distributed through the various yards as follows:

Sherman's Yards	2,640
Mich. Southern Yards	4,015
Pittsburgh Yards	2,030
Cottage Grove Yards	1,900

The market opened dull and dragging—buyers refusing to purchase except at a concession from yesterday's closing prices. About noon, holders seeing there was no help for it, accepted the offers made in the morning, and trade in a manner revived. Some 8,500 changed hands at a range of $2.65@3.45 for inferior to extra qualities—the market closing quiet at a decline of 10c on inferior grades.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra lard hogs	$3.35@3.45
Good to prime packers	2.90@3.15
Common to medium	2.65@2.85

We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
94	298	$3 45	735	235	$2.90
136	281	3 25	60	249	2 85
153	264	3 20	134	243	2 83¾
55	281	3 15	159	218	2.80
64	276	3 12	63	203	2.65
196	249	3.00			

SHEEP—Received, 400. Market quiet and nominal at $2.25@2.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Market dull, heavy and 5@10c lower. Sales 9,100 brls. at $5.50@5 60 for super state; $5 75@5.90 for extra state; $5.50@5.60 for super western; $5 85@6.25 for common to medium extra western; $6.60@6.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.85@8 25 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian flour heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 425 brls. at $5 85@6 00 and $6.10@8.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4 85@5 65. Corn meal in fair request with sales of 100 brls. Jersey at $3.75.

WHISKY—Market firmer with sales of 450 brls. western at 38@38½c, and 300 brls. state at 37½c.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Dull, unsettled, and 1@2c lower for all grades, except extra choice, which slightly favors buyers. Sales, 14,800 bu. Chicago spring at $1.13@1.21; 12,700 bu Milwaukee club at $1.19@1.28; 13,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.29@1 31; 13,000 bu extra Chicago do. at $1.25½; 10,800 bu. winter red western at $1.34@1.38; 18,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 39@1.41; 10,000 bu. extra choice do. at $1.42@1.43; 5,000 bu amber state at $1 41; 3,500 bu. white Genesee at $1.50; and 7,000 bu. white Michigan at $1.50@1.56. Rye quiet and firm at 83@85 for western, and 95 for state. Barley more active and firmer. Sales 19,800 bu of common to prime state and Canadian at $1 40@1.58. Corn scarcely so active, but prices are without decided change. Sales, 78,000 bu at 70c for shipping mixed western, 64@68c for eastern, and 58@63c for damaged and heated. Oats dull and heavy with small sales at 64@66c for common to prime, and extra choice at 67½@68c.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue very dull by auction. 133 hhds. New Orleans sold at 10@11¼c. Molasses rules dull and market heavy with no sales of moment reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market without decided change. Mess a little easier, while prime is a little firmer. Sales 625 brls. at $12.12½@12.25 for mess, closing at the inside price, $11.00@11.75 for prime and $13.00@16.50 for old and new prime. Mess beef more active with sales of 300 brls. at $8 00@10.75 for country mess; $5.50@7 00 for choice prime; $12.00@13.75 for repacked mess, and $13.50@14.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams in moderate request; sales 100 brls. choice western at $16.50. Cutmeats dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs less active, with sales at 6¼c. Bacon sides in moderate demand; sales 370 boxes at 8½c for city cut long clear middles, and 8½c for short ribbed. The lard market is dull and unchanged; sales 780 brls. at 9@9¾c, and small lots very choice at 9½c. Butter is selling at 16@20c for Ohio and 22@28c for state. Cheese steady at 9½@12c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Steady for fancy brands.

GRAIN—Wheat—quiet. Sales, 2,300 bu. fair white Canadian at $1.30. Corn—quiet. Sales last night were: 1,000 bu. fair Illinois at 55c, and 2,100 bu. damaged do at 51c. Other grains nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Wheat 15c and corn 14c to New York.

IMPORTS—56,700 bu. wheat.

EXPORTS—613 brls. flour, 7,000 bu. wheat, 10,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 29.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 120 m lumber, 40 cords wood.
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlin, St Joseph, sundries.
Schr Howell Hoppock, Tucker, Buffalo, 280 tons coal.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 106 tons pig iron, 2,220 sacks salt.
Schr J A Bradley, Tucker, Cleveland, 253 tons coal.
Schr Fishhawk, Anderson, Racine, 22 m brick, 70 bu potatoes.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, St Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan, 47 cords wood.
Schr Ketchum, Fulton, Manitowoc, 10 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 100 cords wood.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED ... November 29.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 2,000 brls flour, 100 brls lard.
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, 26,000 bu oats, 112 brls flour, 900 bags meal.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 1,300 bu corn, 200 bags meal.
Schr Fishhawk, Anderson, Racine.
Schr Planet, Linn, Racine, 30 tons coal.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, St Joseph.
Schr Monitor, Long, Sheboygan.
Schr Mary, Spratt, Grand Haven.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The schooner C Reeve, from Chicago, Nov. 8, with 13,500 bu wheat, for Oswego, on Saturday night last collided with the schooner Exchange of Cleveland, which struck her below the water's edge. The Reeve sank in a few minutes, the crew jumping on board the Exchange, saving hardly anything of their clothing. The Exchange lost her jib-boom, cutwater, bowsprit broken, and leaked badly. She put into the Genesee River.

The schooner Three Bells is sunk in the mouth of Genesee River.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 27th inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. WM. F. WHITE and Miss EMILY L. BEAUH.

In this city, on the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. R. W. BENDER and Miss ANGIE E. STEBBINS both of this city.

In this city, Nov. 26th, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. SAMUEL BARBER, of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss SUSAN McNEIL, of Chicago.

In this city, Nov. 24th, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. WM. J. GOSSIN and Miss CORNELIA M. PETRIE.

By the same, Nov. 26th, Mr. LEWIS B. LATHROP and Miss HELEN J. BRYANT.

By the same, Nov. 27th, Mr. JOSHUA A. PAYNE and Miss MARTHA A. LEAVITT.

In this city, Nov 26th, at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. J. M. Wilkinson, MILTON A. WATERMAN, of Ottawa, Ill, and MARY E. WALKER, of Rochester, New York.

On the 19th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Chas. F. Cazeau, Vicar General, assisted by Rev. Jas Murphy, J. F. H. GRACE, Esq., of this city, and ELLEN, second daughter of John O'Kane, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Quebec, C. E.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 29th, of dyptheria, ASHLEY NEWTON, only son of F. A. and H. E. McIntyre, aged six years and one day.

Funeral at their residence, No. 280 West Harrison street, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, (Sunday.) Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Furnished House to let till the first of May next, on the West Side, within ten minutes walk of the Court House. The house contains ten rooms, and is well furnished. There is also a Barn, and a good Cow, four tons of hard coal, wood, &c., will be sold to the tenant. Rent $30 per month. Apply at 179 State street.

TO RENT—A suit of rooms on 2d floor, 86 Randolph street, suitable for a Dentist, Lawyer or Doctor. An admirable place for a Millinery or Dress-Making establishment. Apply to Dr. JAMES, in the building.

TO RENT—A fine new House, No. 344 West Lake street, beautifully situated, fronting Union Park. Rent only $300, to a good tenant. Apply at 340 West Lake street.

TO RENT.—The Hotel known as the TIPPECANOE HOUSE, Nos. 205 and 207 Kinzie street, IS FOR RENT. [illegible] Apply at the house, or address Box 1368.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 95 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. W. H. B. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. To Let, a new Store situated at the depot, in the Village of Marshall, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

100 cases Merrimack Prints,	23c. per yd.	
50 " Pacific Prints,	18½c.	"
50 " Manchester Prints,	18½c.	"
25 " Sprague's Prints,	18½c.	"
50 " Duches, B. Prints,	17½c.	"
50 " Wamasutta Prints,	17½c.	"
100 bales Heavy Sheetings,	25c.	"
200 cases Coats' Spool Cotton,	90c.	
250 " Brooks' "	82½c.	
100 " Wilamantic.	80c.	
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.	67½c.	
1000 " Carpet Warp,	50c.	

DE LAINES.

25 cases Hamilton,	23c.
20 " Manchester,	23c.
20 " Pacific,	23c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING (IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths, (BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others.
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street. 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves for Men and Boys. Mittens and Gauntlets supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. E. R. BOWEN, 38 Clark street, [illegible] United States Express Office.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL WAYS on hand [illegible]

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] J. WILKES BOOTH [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] THE LADY OF LYONS. [illegible] NIPPED IN THE BUD. [illegible]

FAIR AND FESTIVAL—For the benefit of the DESTITUTE FAMILIES OF [illegible] AT BRYAN HALL, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY [illegible] Admittance 25 Cents. [illegible]

17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. Will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE On Monday Evening, Dec. 1st, [illegible] TICKETS, $2.50. May be had of [illegible]

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN On Washington street, [illegible] Performance every evening [illegible] NAT AUSTIN, the Clown, [illegible] DEN STONE [illegible] GEO. S. COLE. [illegible] MABIE'S MENAGERIE [illegible] JAMES MELVILLE, MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock [illegible]

VAAS & DEAN'S [illegible] GUARD BAND [illegible] A. J. VAAS, Leader. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] Wabash Avenue, [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLASS [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. On TUESDAY, Dec. 2d, [illegible] at our Salesroom, [illegible] PARLOR, CHAMBER [illegible] Hand Furniture, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

A. HOE'S PRINTING PRESS AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE [illegible] On Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, AT THE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY, [illegible] WHERE IT CAN NOW BE [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE. Large and Important Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses, Mules, Jacks, JENNIES, CATTLE, &C., Will be continued To-Morrow, AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard, [illegible]

500	Condemned and Captured [illegible]
200	Condemned and Captured [illegible]
30	Jacks and Jennies.
100	Mares, with Foal and with Colts [illegible]
500	Head Cattle, consisting of Cows, with Calves, Yearlings, &c. &c.
50	Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle.
4	Thoroughbred Stallions, young, fine size, and of good age.
2	Overland Stages, in good running order.

The Sale will continue from day to day [illegible] Terms—Treasury Notes. By order of Capt. GEO. W. FULLER, [illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET, A [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Dairy [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five Ten [illegible] Power Engines [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Planing Mill, [illegible] Circular Saw Mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Lease of [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—Day boarders [illegible]

Lost.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD [illegible]

HERRING'S SAFES [illegible] FROM THE FIRE AT [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

THE NEWS.

From present appearances there will [illegible] some fire among the expiring embers [illegible] the year. December will certainly op[en] with most exciting events on the tapis [illegible] near at hand. The bombardment of heavy artillery will be heard, if indeed it has not already began at Fredericksburg. There are other operations in Virginia which look as if the reduction of Richmond w[as] not to be a one-sided affair. Gen. Burnside has been at Washington in consultation with the Administration, and has gone to again the field.

Gen. Grant's splendid army in motion with every soldier "eager for the fray," and the whole command in the highest spirits. Gen. Grant means to "move on the enemy's works" and will do it, as we shall learn within a day or two. The latest aspects certainly seem to be that the rebels have fallen back from Tallahatchie and will make a stand at some other point. Gen. Grant will assuredly find them.

The President's Message is foreshadowed in our dispatches, and it is very confidently said that he will take open and strong ground on the Emancipation question. Mr. Lincoln has long ago promised to "put the foot down firm," and never has forgotten his promise. His kindly method of holding the foot in the air for a time if peradventure, some few less rebels will remain to be crushed, is as characteristic of him as is the course of the chief member of the Cabinet in aiming to keep the Presidential foot shod with the softest of flat slippers. The foot will fall solidly and soon now, and the rebels will find Mr. Lincoln wears at least Number Ten.

Our Sunday night dispatches show that the movement is well begun that will carry terror into the Gulf States.

Gen. Grant's advance is at Holly Springs and pressing forward, and if the rebels do not run we may hear of warm work within a few days. The news is from Federal and rebel sources, confirmatory of each other.

Trouble with the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. All the augers that wont bore, must be discarded, and if Gen. Meigs is one of them, he cannot too soon be sent Coventry.

Cairo had a small shock of earthquake yesterday, probably the verge of the great shock in progress in the Lower Mississippi, where the rebels have just learned that Grant is up and after them.

THE PAROLED SOLDIERS.

It would have been untimely and uncourteous to have met the paroled regiments from Harper's Ferry, a few weeks since, on their arrival at Camp Douglas, with the inquiry why they were sent here. The last batch of these men have been exchanged, and returned to the seat of war in Virginia, and now we should like to ask in the name of common sense and of the common people who pay the bills, but know nothing about military affairs, (save that they are "mighty expensive,") what piece of military blunderers ever sent those eight thousand men, more or less, from the Potomac, around a trip of nearly two thousand miles railroad travel for a sojourn of a few weeks in barracks on the shores of Lake Michigan. The cost could not have been less than thirty-five dollars per man, or a plump total of over a QUARTER OF A MILLION dollars thrown away on extra railroad travel, and we are sure that in this rough estimate we set aside a margin ample enough to have sent these men to suitable quarters in some adjacent section of Pennsylvania, where they would doubtless have been located—only that to be highly military in the estimation of some of our managers in this war, means to get as far as possible from the obvious methods open to plain people. There may have been some deep science in sending these men to Chicago, but we confess that we fail to see it. It is disinterested of us to complain, for we cannot overlook the fact that very many thousand dollars must have been disbursed here for the subsistence of these men, an advantage to Chicago, of course. We should feel the more contented with this part of the affair were we assured that the reputation of our city, as a feeding point, had been sustained creditably well in this connection, but we are in despair at learning that our paroled guests never found in Virginia—coffee or beef of poorer quality than that furnished them here. So we fairly abandon the gleam of promised benefit from this source. Fame being lost, honor is lost. In other words these men of Harper's Ferry will desire to give their stay in Chicago a low place in their roll of gastronomic reminiscences.

But, seriously, some one is guilty of a blunder and a crime in this matter. It is one of the ways that millions of the people's money is squandered by dunderheads in shoulder straps, who know no more than to fall a prey to sharp railroad men, or those who know enough to plot with the latter excellent parties for mutual gain. It has proved a costly sequel to the disgrace of Harper's Ferry, and the sequel fully maintains the general reputation of the unfragrant whole.

Tax on Clothing Manufacturers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has determined one of the most important questions that have been brought before him since his bureau was organized—a question on which he heard several days's argument on behalf the clothing manufacturers, by Attorney General Foster and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick of New York, and the Hon. Chas. Eames of New York. The question raised was with reference to the legality of taxation, under the internal tax, of persons engaged in the manufacture of clothing; the points to which the argument submitted were directed being, 1st, that clothing under the law is not a manufacture, and consequently not taxable; and 2d, if it be a manufacture, and taxable, the tax should be based upon the increased value only over the value of the materials on which taxes have been previously paid.

The Commissioner, after considering the arguments advanced at some length, decides that clothing is a manufacture, and subject to taxation at the rate of three per cent. ad valorem, the value to be returned by the manufacturer and estimated by the Assessors in the manner pointed out by the statute. The other point made by the parties and counsel, was that the work of manufacturing is usually performed by other persons than the owners of the material, who receive the garments cut and return them completed to the owners; that those who perform the greater part of the manual labor are to be regarded as manufacturers. The Commissioner decides that the manufacturer is he who furnishes the materials, money and skill engaged in the management of the business.

Change in Postal Arrangements.

The forthcoming report of Postmaster General Blair will recommend a change in the postal arrangements for large cities, which will make them more nearly correspond to the system adopted some years ago by the English Post Office Department. It is proposed to do away with the numerous petty independent post offices which surround each large city, and to make them merely branches of the City Post Office, reporting to it, and responsible to it alone for their management, while the central office, in turn, is responsible to the Post Office Department for the entire receipts and distributions of postal matter within the limits of the city and its offices.

The Banks Expedition.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from New York under date of Nov. 24: "Gen. Banks is at work night and day. He is up and at work as late as 3 o'clock in the morning, and no one gets up so early as he does. He is up and at work before [illegible] [illegible] New York is [illegible] You can trust no one here [illegible] Banks has not only [illegible] to be sent [illegible] I saw the [illegible] He told me he was [illegible] transports are here and his [illegible] will embark at once."

[illegible] of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible], Ill., Nov. 29.—The Canal will be closed [illegible] and water drawn [illegible]

JOHN B. PRESTON, Supt.